FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851. [NO. 1765.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

Fresh Spring Goods.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON

HAVE REMOVED to Mr. T. J. Curtis's New Building, on Hay street, two doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, where they are now receiving a complete assortment of

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of every style and description of Ladies' Dress Goods, from a 10 cent Lawn or Muslin to a $2 Silk; Canton Crape Shawls; Broche and Lace do: sup'r black Silk Lace Mantillas; a large lot Lace Capes, from $1 to $8; emb'd Lace Sleeves; French Worked Collars and Cuffs; black and white Thread Lace Veils; Cambric and Swiss Muslin Trimmings; Thread Laces; Linen and Cotton ditto; Plaid, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Tartans; sup'r emb'd Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Table Covers; emb'd Muslin Curtains; Furniture Dimity; a beautiful assortment Dotted Muslins; Linen Sheetings; Pillow-case Linens; Table Damask; Towelings, &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Black, green, brown and olive Cloths; Drap-D'Etes; bl'k and col'd French Cashmerets, for coatings; plain and check Linen do.; plain and fig'd Linen Drillings; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; Silk and Marseilles Vestings; Cravats and Scarfs, &c.

A beautiful lot fashionable Bonnets; Misses' Flats and other styles. Panama, Leghorn, and other styles Summer Hats.

—ALSO—

8 *cases Fashionable HATS, of the Genin and Berbe styles; Umbrellas and Parasols; Travelling Trunks; Hand do.; Carpet Bags and Satchels; Oil Window Shades; Wall Papering; Screen ditto.*

A large stock of common and French CALF BOOTS; Congress Gaiters; Patent Leather ditto; Ladies' fine Philadelphia made Slippers and Gaiters; Misses' ditto; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves of a very superior quality, &c.

Making, altogether, one of the best stocks of Goods ever offered by us in this market, to which we invite the attention of all who wish to purchase.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 24, 1851. 64tf

NORMAL COLLEGE.

Rev. B. CRAVEN, A. M., President, and Professor of Languages and General Literature.

——, Professor of Mathematics and General Science.

THIS is an old and popular Institution in Randolph county, formerly known as Union Institute, but has recently been chartered and organized as a College. It has the usual Collegiate privileges, and in addition thereto a Normal establishment for Teachers. The regular Collegiate occupies the usual course of four years, with a common preparatory. The Normal College is specially organized for those who intend to teach, and a course of three years is necessary for graduation as a Teacher. Those who may stand an approved examination upon the course of the first year, evincing suitable talent for teaching, will receive from the College a certificate empowering them to teach in any part of North Carolina for one year, without being subject to the examination of county committees; those who pass upon two years, will receive a certificate for two years; and those who pass the whole course, will be graduated and receive a certificate without limitation. By means of special study, lectures, and a model school, teachers are thoroughly prepared for their profession.

Large and commodious buildings are in progress, and every means used to make the condition of the students pleasant and profitable. The position of the College makes it very cheap; the entire expense per session, for board, tuition, &c., ranging from $33 to $40.

The Spring session will commence on the 25th of March. For further information, address B. Craven, Institute, N. C.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Pres't of Board.
J. P. H. RUSS, Sec'y.
Feb'y 20, 1851. 64-1m

NEW GOODS
IN LUMBERTON.

THE Subscriber has just received his Spring Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of black Cloth, Cassimeres, drab D'Ete, silk Warp, Alpaca, Mohair ditto. Vestings, Calicoes, Swiss Muslins, Bar ditto, Irish Linen, Ladies' linen Hdkfs, silk Hdkfs, green and black Veils, Bonnets, (all kinds,) Ribbons and Flowers, silk Gloves, Ladies' white and black Hose, Apron Checks, Turkey Red, fancy Shawls, Tickings and Drillings, brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, Padding and Canvass, coat, pant, vest and shirt Buttons, silk and flax Thread, spool ditto, all colors, cotton Yarns, Tin Ware, Fur, Moleskin, California and Palm Hats, Wool ditto, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Shoes, (a fine assortment,) Ladies' fine kid Slippers, Misses' Boots, children's Shoes, fine and tuck Combs, broad Axes, club do, carpenters' Hatchets, Hammers, Chisels, wood Screws, butt Hinges, Knives and Forks, table and tea Spoons, Razors, (a good article,) weeding Hoes, trace Chains, short Pans, Scythe and grass Blades, reap Hooks, plate and rim Locks, pad ditto, long Shovels, Spades, long Forks, coffee Mills, cupboard and chest Locks, Steelyards, Augers, curry Combs, drawing Knives, (a fine article,) German Harps, cut Tacks, cotton Cards, a superior article of double barrel shot Guns, Violins and Strings, mill and hand-saw Files, bed Cords, Awl blades, Shoe-thread, Blacking, Castor Oil, Cologne, Peppermint, loaf and crushed Sugar, brown ditto, Coffee, Molasses, (a superior article,) Flour, Nails, Powder and Shot, Alum, Saltpetre, Pepper and Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Camphor, Saleratus, bar and military Soap, Umbrellas, Jugs, Crockery; and in my ware-room, for sickness and family use, French Brandy, Port Wine, Rum, Corn and Rye Whiskey, Brandy, &c., together with a great many articles too tedious to name in an advertisement. These goods have just been purchased in New York and other towns, on the best terms, and I pledge myself not to be undersold by any Store in this or any other village in North Carolina.

I must return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and will endeavor to merit a continuation of the same favors. Call and examine, and judge for yourselves.

THO. A. NORMENT.
Lumberton, March 20, 1851. 64-3w

NOTICE.—All Accounts due the Merchants' Steamboat Company, for Freights up to the 15th inst., must be promptly paid to the undersigned, as much time cannot be given to the collection of the same.

J. & T. WADDILL, late Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 27, 1851. 53tf

NEW Spring & Summer Goods.—AREY, SHEMWELL & CO. are now receiving direct from New York and Philadelphia, their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, embracing every article which is usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. They would call the attention of the LADIES in particular to their very handsome stock of Dress Goods, which have been selected with the greatest care by one of the firm, and which will compare, in quality, styles and prices, with any in the market. They will not enumerate, as they have such a variety; and would say to the Ladies, that they have no (Jenny Lind) goods, but would respectfully solicit a call to see the goods and hear their names. To the Gentlemen they would say, that they have the handsomest stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings that has ever been exhibited in this market. Give us a call.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, and a beautiful lot of Parasols and Umbrellas; together with a general assortment of Canton Crape Shawls, white and col'd; Summer Vizites and Mantillas; Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Cuffs; Mourning and second-mourning ditto.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea and Spices, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 25, 1851. 54tf

Hardware.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE opening one of the largest assortments of LOCKS ever offered in this market, among which are, white mineral knob silver-mounted Rim Locks; colored mineral knob Rim Locks, several patterns; Rim, Cupboard, and Closet Locks, various styles; Stock Locks, a great variety; Pad Locks, 20 different patterns; a heavy stock of Knives and Forks, some very fine; 25 doz. Pocket Knives, assorted; Hooks and Hinges; wrought and cast Butts; wood Screws; Planes and Plane Irons; Sad Irons; Shovels and Tongs, assorted qualities; Augers, Chisels, Hammers, Hatchets, hand Axes; 20 dozen chopping, timber and turpentine Axes, from the best manufacturers; long and short handle Paus; Shovels, Spades, and manure Forks.

☞ Call and examine our Stock, North side Hay street, near Market Square.

March 24, 1851. 64-3w

FRESH LIME.

100 CASKS FRESH LIME.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & JOHNSON.
March 24. 64-3w

GREAT ATTRACTION!

Clothing! Clothing! better and cheaper than ever.

ALL Gentlemen who may be in want of good and cheap Clothing, would find it to their great advantage to call on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I have just returned from the Northern cities with an entire new splendid and large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of every variety of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, Furnishing Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of Havana, Regalia and Principe Cigars, of the most favorite brands.—Also, fine cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, of superior quality, which will be disposed of at wholesale on very favorable terms.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my former customers, and solicit a continuance of the same; and all who may recommend their friends to trade at my Establishment, can depend upon their being dealt with fairly and honestly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent,—and I pledge myself to use all honorable means to give satisfaction and deserve the confidence of my patrons. Call at my Establishment and see for yourself.

South side Hay street, opposite to Messrs. H. Branson & Son.

GEORGE BRANDT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 23, 1851. 54-3m

WANTED TO HIRE,

EIGHT or ten colored Laborers, to work at the Arsenal by the day.

A. B. DYER,
By't Capt. U. S. A.
March 24, 1851. 54tf

TO MULE BREEDERS.

MY thorough-bred Maltese Jack MALTA, seven years old this Spring, will stand the ensuing Season (commencing the first of April and ending the 15th of June,) at Mr. Samuel Mims's Stable, near Town, and such other places as I shall designate in handbills. This superior animal was bred by Dr. Alex'r Williams, of Tennessee, and was got by his *celebrated Imported Jack Bashaw*, considered by extensive breeders in Tennessee and Kentucky superior to any Jack ever imported to America. He was selected in the Island of Malta for his individual excellence and superior blood, being the same as General Washington's celebrated *Knight of Malta*, which breed, in comparison with the common, bears a strong analogy to the Blood Horse of this country and England. The exportation of Jacks of this blood is now prohibited by the Government of the Island.

MALTA descends from the purest and best stock in the world;—his dam being also the purest blood, unrivalled in form and symmetry, and imported expressly to breed from Bashaw. His whole pedigree is such as to recommend him in the highest degree to those who wish to raise fine Mules.

This superior animal has been procured at great trouble and expense, by desire of several Breeders in this county, to induce our farmers and others in this section of country to breed their own Mules, and to possess themselves of superior animals, in place of the inferior and worthless ones that are usually driven here for sale. This is the first opportunity ever offered in this section of country to procure this valuable breed of Mules, and if not well patronized, will probably be the last.

For more extended Pedigree, Certificates, and other particulars, see the bills which I shall be happy to furnish any one desirous of patronizing him.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, March 20, 1851. 64-6w

Wheeler's History of North Carolina.

THE undersigned has been appointed General Agent for Col. J. H. Wheeler in the 7th Congressional District, and wishes to appoint sub-Agents in each of the counties of Robeson, Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, New Hanover, Sampson, Duplin and Onslow, and asks that applications be made to him immediately. The Work goes to press in August, and the price will be One Dollar per volume, and consisting of two volumes.

JOHN M. ROSE.
March 24, 1851. 64-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of May next, upon a credit of six months, 170 acres of LAND, on the East side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of David Whaley and D. McPhail, late the property of Arch'd Cameron, dec'd.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
March 21, 1851. 54ts

Fisk's Patent Metalic
BURIAL CASES.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of these Metalic Coffins, and has received and intends to keep a supply of various sizes, combining the late improvements.

They are equally as good in all respects as the ordinary Wood Coffin, and in various particulars are far superior. Being air-tight, remains can be kept in them without burial for a reasonable length of time, without any offensive odor. They are also proof against water or vermin, and whether intended for ordinary burial in the ground, for vaults, or for transportation, they will be found to meet the expectations of those who use them. If it is necessary at any time, even 50 years after interment, to remove remains, it can be done without any difficulty—for the Cases themselves will last as long as time itself.

They have received Premiums at the State Fairs of New York in 1849 and 1850; at the State Fair in Ohio in 1850; at the American Institute in N. York; at the Boston Mechanics' Charitable Association, and at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

These cases are now very extensively used in the large cities, and have been highly approved of, as may be seen by certificates in my possession.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
Fayetteville, March 22, 1851. 64-tf

NATIONAL SERIES OF STANDARD
SCHOOL BOOKS,
PUBLISHED BY A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 John Street, New York.

Davies' Course of Mathematics.—Academic Course.—First Lessons in Arithmetic; School Arithmetic; University Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra; Elementary Geometry; Practical Geometry.

College Course.—Bourdon's Algebra; Legendre's Geometry; Surveying; Anal. Geometry; Calculus; Descriptive Geometry; Shades, Shadows; Logic of Mathematics.

Parker's School Philosophies.—Juvenile Philosophy; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; School Compendium.

Elementary Sciences.—Clark's Elements of Drawing; Hamilton's Elements of Physiology; Reid & Bain's Chemistry and Electricity; McIntire's Astronomy and Globes; Chamber's Zoology; Treasury of Knowledge; Page's Geology; Fulton & Eastman's Penmanship and Bookkeeping.

Willard's School Histories & Charts.—School History of the United States; Universal History; Historic Guide and Map of Time.

Northend's Elocutionary Works.—Little Speaker; American Speaker; School Dialogues.

Science of the English Language.—Clark's new English Grammar; Parker's Rhetorical Reader.

School Music Books.—Kingley's Juvenile Choir; Britton & Sherwood's School, Song and Hymn Book.

Dr. Watts on the Improvement of the Mind.
Prof. Bartlett's Treatise on Mechanics.
Prof. Gillespie on Roads and Railroads.
Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching.
Mansfield on American Education.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE & SON, Wholesale and Retail.

Jan. 24. 57-eow3m

ANNUAL MEETING.

Office F. and W. Plank Road Co.,
March 18, 1851.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road will be held in Fayetteville Hall, in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday the 10th April next, at 12 o'clock M.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

FIFTH INSTALMENT.

Office F. and W. Plank Road Co.,
March 18, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of Twenty-five per cent. on the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be required, payable at the Office of the Company in the town of Fayetteville, on the 10th day of April next. By order of the Board.

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Pres't.
JNO. M. ROSE, Clerk.

Copartnership Notice.

AREY & SHEMWELL would take this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that they have associated with them, in business, Mr. JAMES R. McDONALD, (late of Salisbury;) and the business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of

Arey, Shemwell & Co.

Arey & Shemwell return thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and intend, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Mr. McDonald would respectfully solicit his friends and acquaintances to give him a call.

Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 1851. 60-6w

Fire Insurance.

THE Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, having paid the tax imposed by the Revenue Law of the late Legislature, will continue its Agency in Fayetteville, under the management of the undersigned, who is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation about 30 years. Its capital is $300,000. The Hon. Thos. K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office; and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

Valuable Property for Sale,
ON HAYMOUNT.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her Dwelling and Out-Houses, and 7 to 10 acres of Land, situated on Haymount, about a mile from the Town House. The House is two stories, with five rooms, a wide passage, and large piazza. The outhouses are convenient and commodious; a well of excellent water in the yard.

For particulars, apply on the premises, or to Benj. R. Lain, at Dr. Mallett's office.

H. P. LAIN.
Fayetteville, March 18. 63tf

LAW COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership in the practice of Law, and will attend the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson, and the Superior Courts of Bladen and Columbus.

J. C. DOBBIN.
J. G. SHEPHERD.
Feb'y 15, 1851. 63-3m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Peter Campbell, and others, heirs at Law of the late James Watson, *vs.* John Evans, and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera, and wife Mary.

Petition for sale of land for the purpose of Partition.

IT having been made to appear before me that John Evans and wife Catharine, and Henry Avera and wife Mary, are non-residents of this State: publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying said non-residents of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to the said Petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1850. ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, C. M. E.

March 10, 1851. 62-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Clerk & Master's Office, March 10, 1851.

Janet McNeill, widow of John McNeill, *vs.* John McNeill, Janet A. McNeill, Martin McNeill, Sarah Shaw, Henry Atkins and wife Flora.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing that Sarah Shaw and Henry Atkins and wife Flora are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that the said Sarah and Henry Atkins and wife Flora do make their personal appearance at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Arch'd A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.
62-6w] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

1 dozen American Flower Garden Directory, for sale.

THIS Book is said by Downing to be the best work of the kind ever published. It gives monthly directions for the Garden, Hot and Green House, and the treatment of each Plant, with descriptions of the most desirable. Every one who *cultivates* a single rose should have this work, as it is useless to buy plants without we know something of their habits and quality.

C. LUTTERLOH, Rowan street.
March 7, 1851. 62tf

NEW BOOKS.

BORROW'S LAVENGRO; Grace Aguilar's Women of England; Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of Scotland; Alton Locke; Hints to Sportsmen; Nobody's Son; David Copperfield; Scenes in Mississippi; Love and Ambition; Irving's Works, 14 vols.; Modern British Essayists, 8 vols.; Builder's Companion; Coleman's Letters from Europe; Abbott's Mellville; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Life of Lady Colquhoun; with a variety of School Books, etc. Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

March 11 1851.

WASHINGTON
LIVERY STABLES.

J. J. PHILIPS and ROBT. WOOTEN are prepared to furnish the public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,
FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to send passengers to any of the neighboring towns, on reasonable terms. Their stock may be found at their Stables opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hay street.

They always have in attendance a good Ostler and Reinsman. They will take horses on livery at reasonable terms.

A two-horse carriage will be in readiness, at short notice, to convey passengers to or from the steamboats.

Please give us a call, and if satisfaction is not given, no pay will be required.

Fayetteville, March 8, 1851. 63-6m

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

THE Subscriber having bought the right for this county, of Waitman Davis's PATENT SELF-SETTER for Saw Mills, gives notice that he is now prepared to manufacture and put in successful operation this machine.

He claims the following advantages over the old mode of Sawing:

First—One hand can tend the mill and saw as much lumber in one day as two hands can accomplish.

Second—By a peculiar arrangement of the dogs, it will saw one-fifth more lumber from the same stock.

Third—The Mill is not stopped until the log is sawed up. After the log is once dogged, the dogs are not moved, and the lumber is of one uniform thickness. One of these machines can be seen in operation at Mr. McLauchlin's Mill in this town, who gives it the following recommendation.

H. G. HALL,
Fayetteville Foundry.

☞ A Model can be seen at the Fayetteville Foundry.

March 15, 1851. 63tf

Fayetteville, March 11, 1851.

I hereby certify, that I have one of W. Davis's improvements on Saw Mills in use on my mill, and so well convinced am I of its utility, that in my opinion it requires only to be introduced to be put in general use by mill owners. I therefore cheerfully recommend its use to all Saw Mill owners who would regard their own interest.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

☞ **WANTED.—A good Carriage** Trimmer will find steady employment and good wages, by applying immediately to

A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1851. 63tf

☞ The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McNABB, BRUCE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBT. McNABB, [Seal.]
S. C. BRUCE, [Seal.]
JNO. C. JACKSON, [Seal.]
Carthage, Moore co., March 6, 1851. 62-4w

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

LOST.

A NOTE for $130, given by J. & W. L. McGary as agents of Cape Fear Steamboat Company to G. L. Dudly, dated Jan. 1st, 1849, payable one year after date. Said note was handed to me by Alfred Martin about the 12th January to present for collection. All persons are forewarned from trading for it.

T. C. WORTH.
Wilmington, Feb'y 20. 60-6w

FAYETTEVILLE
Book-Bindery.

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

COTTON GIN FACTORY.

MESSRS. RAY & PEARCE are the authorized Agents in Fayetteville for the sale of Griswold's Patent Water Box Cotton GINS, manufactured in Clinton, Georgia.

SAMUEL GRISWOLD.
Clinton, Geo., February 1851. 57-tfSpd

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and 10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

CANDY,
At $12 50 per 100 Pounds.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of Merchants and others in the South to my GREAT VARIETY of

Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Oils, Cordials, Cigars, &c.

My Candy being made by the STEAM PROCESS, I can warrant its keeping in any climate. Having facilities for manufacturing Fifteen Hundred Pounds per day enables me to offer STEAM CANDY at the above low prices.

☞ List of Articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Goods shipped free of charge.

JOSEPH R. MANN,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Feb'y 3, 1851. 58-10w

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—10,000 feet of White Oak Scantling, 2¼ by 3¼, for Plough Beams. Address
H. G. HALL, Fayetteville Foundry.
March 3, 1851. 61tf

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Spooling Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Sewing Gimlets, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Laesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W Jones Farmington, ditto.
Feb'y 19 1849 54tf

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,
JUST published and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received. E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

POETRY.

WOMAN.

Perchance, far out at sea, thou may'st have found
Some lean, bald cliff—a lonely patch of ground,
Alien amidst the waters—some poor isle
Where summer blooms were never known to smile,
Or trees to yield their verdure—yet around
That barren spot the dimpling surges throng,
Cheering it with their low and plaintive song,
And clasping the deserted cast-away
In a most strict embrace—and all along
Its margin rendering freely its array
Of treasured shell and coral. Thus we may
Note love in faithful woman: oft among
The rudest shocks of life's wide sea she shares
Man's lot, and more than half his burden bears,
Around whose path are flowers strewn by her tender cares.

MOTHERWELL'S POEMS.

SONG OF THE EDITOR.

Dedicated to his Delinquent "Patrons."

AIR—"*Then you'll remember me.*"

When other bills and other duns
Their tales of woe shall tell,
Of notes in bank, without "the funds,"
And cotton hard to sell:
There may, perhaps, in such a scene
Some recollection be,
Of bills that longer due have been,
And you'll remember *me!*

When "*hard up*" customers shall wring
Your hearts with hopes in vain,
And deem it but a trifling thing
To tell you "call again;"
When "calling" proves a useless task,
Without the "lawyer's fee,"
In such a moment I but ask
That you'll remember me!

Chicago Advertiser.

Bores.—A very vexatious and afflictive class of people are bores. The trouble is, there is no dodging 'em. One may protect his house against burglars, his purse against pickpockets, his ship against fire or the fury of the waves; but how shall a man protect himself against *bores?* Their kinds are various; but they are all intolerable alike—except only the ill-natured bore, whom you are all allowed to dismiss without ceremony. He puts you out of temper, and you put him out of—doors. The author of the "Fable for Critics" has attempted to classify them. He says:

"I divide bores myself in the manner of rifles—
Into *smooth bores* and *screw*-bores, regardless of trifles."

The former class is certainly much the worst. Your good-natured, pod-auger bore is tedious and excruciating beyond all human endurance. You tell him you are "busy—terribly busy," and he "excuses" you—but he don't go! You are "sorry to neglect him"—and he takes this hint kindly—but he don't take his leave! You assure him that "any other time you shall be happy," &c.—but he wants to make you "happy" *now!* You leave your office five minutes on pretence of business abroad—and he awaits your return! If his cap were percussion, you might strike him over the head, and he *wouldn't go off!*

Boston Post.

"Well, I guess not."—A toper some time since, says an exchange, went into a bar-room in the Western part of a State where it is unlawful to sell liquor, and called for "something to drink."

"We don't sell liquor," said the law-abiding landlord: "but we will give you a glass, and then if you want a cracker, we will sell it to you for three cents!"

"Very well," said the customer, "hand down the decanter."

The "good creature" was handed down, and our hero took a "stiff horn," when, turning around to depart, the unsuspecting landlord handed him a dish of crackers, with the remark:

"You'll buy a cracker?"

"Well, no," said the customer, "I guess not; you sell 'em too dear; I can get lots on 'em, five or six for a cent, anywhere else!"

Delicious.—The attention of those who contemplate visiting the "great exhibition" is called to the following description of the eatables and drinkables that the good people of London are daily served with. The statement is from the London Morning Post: "Our milk contains everything but milk, our bread is we know not what, our water full of fighting devils of the most ferocious aspect, our white pepper consists chiefly of ground rice, and our black of iron filings and the sweepings of the customhouse floors; and the component parts of our coffee are chicory, burnt beans, and roasted wheat colored with burnt molasses." Is not that "bill of fare" a delicious one?

The Case of Chaplin.—The case of Mr. L. Chaplin, abolitionist, who was arrested in Montgomery county, whilst in the act of abducting the slaves of Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, was to have come up in Howard District Court yesterday; but, as was expected, he failed to make his appearance, and his bail ($10,000,) was forfeited to the state of Maryland.—The money, it is said, is perfectly secure, having been deposited in bank.

The "secret ballot" law has been carried through the Senate of the State of Massachusetts, by a coalition majority. It obliges every voter to seal his ballot up in an envelope before putting it into the ballot-box—*the State to furnish the envelopes.*

Hymeneal.—George Peckham a respectable citizen of Madison, New York, hung himself from a beam in his barn, the precise spot where, fifteen years before, a former husband of his wife committed suicide in the same manner.

A General and Miscellaneous Row.—Quite a row occurred in the Missouri legislature on the 1st inst. Mr. James tried to knock down Mr. Roberts with a chair. Mr. Mason assaulted Mr. James, and a general row was the result. Nobody hurt.

FROM THE CHAMBERS (ALA.,) TRIBUNE.

SHIFTING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

A HARD SHELL STORY.

While attending Court, recently, in the adjoining county of Randolph, a friend who is fond of jokes of all sorts, and who relates them almost as humorously as "His Honor," gave us the following, vouching for the substantial, sub-lunar existence of the parties and their present residence "in the county aforesaid":

Brethren Crump and Noel were both members of the Primitive Baptist Church, and both clever, honest men, who paid their taxes and debts as the same annually accrued, with a regularity at once Christian and commendable. If, when settling day came round, Brother Noel was "short," Brother Crump was sure to be in funds; and on the other hand it almost seemed providential how, if Brother Crump fell "behind," Brother Noel always had a surplus. Thus borrowing from and lending to each other, worshipping at the same church, and living only a mile apart, an intimacy gradually ripened between them; so that at last they did not hesitate to speak in the freest and most familiar manner to each other, even in regard to their respective foibles.

Now, it came to pass, that Brother Crump, during the liveliest period of the cotton season, drove into Wetumpka and disposed of his "crap" of ten bales, at a very fair price of 12½ cents per pound. It was more than he expected, and as the world was easy with him, he determined to invest and did actually invest a portion of the proceeds of the sale of his cotton, in a barrel of western whiskey; paying therefor, at the rate of, precisely, two pounds of middling cotton for one gallon of "ditto" whiskey.

Of course it was "norated in the settlement" that old man Crump had bought a whole barrel, and after a few weeks people began to observe that his nose grew redder and his eye more moist

LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

AN ACT to lay off and establish a County by the name of Hooper.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That a county be and is hereby laid out and established, by the name of Hooper, (in honor of the signer of the Declaration of Independence,) to be constituted of parts of the counties of Richmond and Robeson, beginning at the point of separation of the boundary of Cumberland and Robeson counties, near the Turnpike bridge, on Lumber river, and running thence a direct line to Buchanan's mill on Gum Swamp; thence down the run of said Swamp to Malloy's mill; thence a direct line from said mill to the Rockdale mill on Joe's Creek; thence along the Eastern side of the Adamsville road to its intersection with the State boundary line of North and South Carolina; thence along said boundary to the point nearest to Duncan Carmichael's dwelling house, in Marion District, South Carolina; and from said point, a direct line, to the twelve mile post in the Southern end of Mrs. McLauchlin's lane, on the Eastern side of Lumber river; thence, a direct line, to the Eastern end of the Old Fort causeway across the Raft Swamp; thence, a direct line, North thirty degrees East to the Cumberland county line; thence with that line to the beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the said county of Hooper be invested with all the rights, privileges and immunities of the other counties of this State: *Provided,* a majority of the qualified voters for Members of the House of Commons, in the counties of Richmond and Robeson, shall vote for the division aforesaid, at an election to be held according to the provisions of an act to be passed supplemental to this act.

[Ratified 27th January, 1851.]

The Supplemental act is long. It provides.—

Section 1. That the county shall be invested with usual rights, privileges, &c.

Section 2. That John H. Alford, Wm. Brown, Daniel McNeill, (calder,) Alex. McMillan, and John Gilchrist, sen., of Robeson, and John L. Fairley, Wm. Graham, Daniel McNeill, and Milton McIntosh, of Richmond, shall be commissioners to select a site for the county seat, within 5 miles of Centre Church.

Section 3. That they shall have power to purchase, or receive by donation, from 25 to 100 acres of land, upon which the town shall be laid off, and court house and jail erected. Lots to be laid off, and after designating those for public use, the remainder to be sold at auction, on a credit of six and twelve months.

Section 4. That the present justices of the peace and officers of the militia shall continue in office in the new county.

Section 5. That County Courts shall be held on the third Mondays of May, August, November and February, beginning on the 3d Monday of May 1851, (the 19th of May,) at such place as a majority of the Commissioners shall designate, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established. At its first session the court shall elect a clerk, a sheriff, coroner, register, entry taker, surveyor, county trustee, and wardens of the poor.

Section 5. That the county court shall possess the usual powers, except that of trying jury causes. No jury to be summoned. The counties of Richmond and Robeson to retain jurisdiction of all civil causes arising within the new county, until the end of the next Legislature.

Section 7. Persons liable to imprisonment to be committed to the jail of the county from which the territory was detached, on which he resides, or the criminal act was perpetrated.

Section 8. Gives the Sheriffs of Robeson and Richmond power to serve process in the detached parts of their respective counties as heretofore.

Section 9. Gives them power to collect arrears of taxes, but not the taxes collected in 1851, which the Sheriff of Hooper shall collect.

Section 10. Representation in the Legislature, &c. to remain as heretofore, and elections to be held by sheriffs of Richmond and Robeson, under inspectors appointed by those counties. The Literary fund to be distributed as heretofore.

Section 11. The commissioners to have courthouse and jail built. The county court, at its first session, to lay taxes, &c.

Section 12. An election shall be held, at the several precincts in Robeson and Richmond, on the 1st Thursday in May next, (the 1st day of May) to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters in said counties, on the question of establishing the county of Hooper. Inspectors of the election to be appointed at the county court of Robeson in February 1851, and in Richmond at the county court in April. To make their returns to the sheriffs.

Section 13. The sheriffs to meet on the 1st Saturday after the election, at Stewartsville, to compare the polls, in presence of three freeholders. If a majority be found in favor of the new county, the sheriffs to forward to the Governor a certificate of the same, and the Governor to issue his proclamation. Then these acts to take effect; otherwise to be null and void.

Section 13. Sheriffs to be paid for holding election.

Section 14. John L. Fairley and Malcom Purcell appointed surveyors to run and mark the boundary lines of the new county, and that they enter on this duty "as soon as may be *practical*", [meaning practicable,] after the Governor's proclamation.

Section 15. Act in force from ratification.

Giant Cotton Stalk.—The Alabama Journal (Montgomery) says: "We were shown, a few days since, by Mr. Coxe, one of the delegates from this quarter to the World's Fair in London, a section of an immense cotton stalk, which he will take with him as a specimen of the plant as it grows in the rich prairie bottoms of Alabama. The plant was *twenty feet in height* and bore *one thousand bolls.* It was grown on the plantation of Mr. P. A. Wray, of this county. Mr. Coxe and brother will leave at an early period for Europe."

The Valley Whig cautions the public against receiving ten dollar notes on the Charleston (S. C.) Bank, five dollar notes on the Planters' Bank of South Carolina, five dollar notes on the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, and three dollar notes on the Bank of North Carolina, without rigidly scrutinizing them. During the week the editor says he has seen not less than half a dozen counterfeits of the denominations above described.

They have taken to grinding pumpkins into flour in Massachusetts, by means of which pumpkin pies, the "peculiar institution" of New England, may be enjoyed at all seasons and in all parts of the world. The "United Society" of Shakers, at Harvard, Mass., are the patentees.

From the National Intelligencer.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Review of the last half Century of British History and Progress.

[The following paper, forming a part of one of the Letters of our European correspondent, came to hand in due time after its date, but at a time when our columns were so given up to the affairs of our own Government that we were obliged to defer it. We bring it forward now, when it will have some chance of being read and re-read with the attention due a statistical paper so elaborate, reliable, and instructive.—*Eds.*]

LONDON, January 28, 1851.

The date (1851) gives us notice of our arrival at one of those starting places in the flow of time which offer materials for retrospect and reflection. The first half of the eventful nineteenth century, memorable for its fifteen years of war no less than for its thirty-five years of peace, has come to a close, and is added to the long list of by-gone times.

It is the tendency of the imaginative, the ignorant, the indolent, and the old, to place their golden age in the past. Now, we certainly belong to one, and probably to all of these classes, yet we are by no means inclined to come to this conclusion. We behold in the present times events pressing closer and closer upon each other, and thought taking its tone and its impetus from the rapid movement and incessant whirl of material things. Science is stimulated by her own recent inventions, and is moving forward with a momentum proportioned to the increased numbers of mankind. Under these favorable circumstances, fifty years may suffice to work changes which centuries of the old jog-trot times could not have achieved. We therefore regard the present as the true golden age of the world, and are thankful that our lot has been cast during its duration. We look upon the past with respect and affection, but a comparison of that past with the present leads us to indulge in high anticipations of the future. We think we see progress written upon the social, the moral, the political, and the religious world, and we can scarcely imagine that any one who compares the statements which we shall submit, of the leading circumstances attending the condition of the British Empire in 1800 and 1850 respectively, will, upon duly considering the comparison, prefer the former exhibit to the latter one.

Politicians and political economists are generally supposed to be cold, arithmetical, and unenthusiastic; but if we presume, on the present occasion, to exercise a portion of the functions attached to these occupations, we are afraid that our statements, although based upon ascertained facts, will subject us to a charge of a directly opposite nature—so far wide of all former precedent have been the events and the results of the last fifty years. In the words of the "*Economist,*" "that period has not only been rich beyond nearly all others in political events of thrilling interest and mighty moment, but in changes and incidents of moral and social significance, it has had no parallel since the Christian era. It has witnessed the most tremendous war and the most enduring peace which the world has known for centuries. It has witnessed a leap forward in all the elements of material well being, such as neither scientific vision nor poetic fancy ever pictured. It is not too much to say that in wealth, in the arts of life, in the discoveries of science and their application to the comfort, the health, the safety, and the capabilities of man, in public and private morality, in the diffusion of knowledge, in the manifestations of social charity and justice, in religious freedom, and in political wisdom, the period of the last fifty years has carried us forward faster and further than any other half century in modern times. It stands at the head, *facile princeps,* unrivalled and unapproached of all epochs of equal duration. Nay, more; it is scarcely too much to say that, in many of the particulars we have enumerated, it has witnessed a more astonishing and rapid progress than *all* the centuries which have preceded it. In several vital points the difference between the eighteenth and the nineteenth centuries is greater than that between the first and the eighteenth, so far as civilized Europe is concerned."

These are strong assertions. We will now proceed to examine how far they are supported by the "facts and figures" of English statistics; we have neither the materials nor the ability to institute a wider inquiry. And first as relates to the *population* of the British Isles at the commencement of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and at the present time, respectively, estimating the latter according to the previous rates of increase:

	1700.	1801.	1851.
England and Wales,	5,000,000	8,870,000	18,000,000
Scotland,	1,000,000	1,560,000	2,870,000
Ireland,	2,000,000	5,000,000	8,130,000
	8,000,000	15,430,000	29,000,000

Thus, whilst the population scarcely doubled itself in the whole of the last century, it has again nearly doubled itself in the *half* century which has just expired; that is, in fact, that it increased twice as much in the last *fifty years* as it did in the previous hundred.

Next, as to territory; though, as the *Economist* says, "we would guard ourselves against being supposed to regard extension of territory, except when redeemed from nature, or conquered from barbarism, as necessarily either a source of power, a title to honor, or a matter for congratulation." Our territorial acquisitions since 1800 have been as follows:

	Area sq. miles.	Population.
In Europe (ten islands)	1,192	350,000
In West Indies	100,058	130,000
In Africa	201,000	300,000
In Australasia		300,000
In India, besides the Punjaub and Scinde	228,700	100,000,000

Hong Kong, in China, has been annexed to our dominion by the sword; a new Gibraltar has been found and fortified in Aden; Rajah Brooke is displaying his adventurous spirit in the new settlement of Sarawak; the vast continent of Australia is fast peopling by the Anglo-Saxon race; and New Zealand, the future Great Britain of the Pacific, is the theatre of experiments in colonization of the greatest interest and promise. Take one fact in proof of the energy which our Australian colonies are displaying; that in 1819 the exports of wool from thence were only 74,284 pounds; whilst in 1849 they had increased to the vast amount of 35,879,000 pounds.

Again, as to ships and commerce, we glean the following facts from official statements:

	1800.	1849.
Official value or quantity of exports	£24,304,000	£190,100,000
Declared or real value of do.	39,471,000	63,596,000
Official value or quantity of imports	28,257,000	83,330,000
Declared value of exports of British and Irish produce,	25,000,000	52,000,000
Tonnage outwards and inwards, tons	3,337,000	11,501,000
British ships registered. No.	16,000	32,000
Cotton manufactures exported, yards	72,000,000	1,223,500,000
Raw cotton consumed, lbs.	56,000,000	775,000,000
Raw and thrown silk imported, pounds	1,167,000	5,618,000
Wool imported, lbs.	8,615,000	75,100,000
Flax imported (1831) cwts.	936,000	1,800,000
Linen and linen yarn exported, (1831) lbs.	1,709,000	3,738,000
Silk goods exported, lbs.	371,000	978,000
Coal consumed in Great Britain, (1817) tons	15,000,000	38,100,000
Coal exported, do.	150,000	1,500,000
Salt exported, bushels	7,500,000	19,000,000
Iron produced in England and Wales, tons	250,000	2,000,000
Iron exported, do.		625,000

From this table it appears that, while our population has about *doubled* during the last half century, our imports have increased *threefold,* our exports more than *eightfold,* and our productions above tenfold. From the progress of the nation in manufactures and commerce, the transition is natural and easy to those undertakings by which commerce has been most effectually promoted. We mean the construction of roads and the appliances of all the means of locomotion.

	In 1800.	In 1849.
Length of navigable canals in England and Wales, miles	1,700	2,300

Mr MacAdam's improved mode of constructing roads was introduced in 1820.

The first act of Parliament for the construction of a railway was passed in 1800.

Since then there have been formed 6,000 miles of road of this description, by an expenditure of at least 250 millions sterling, raising an annual income of nearly twelve millions sterling, carrying annually upwards of 60,000,000 passengers, and employing a staff of more than 50,000 well paid officials. Steam navigation is also the work of our own times. The Comet first plied on the Clyde in 1811, and in 1848 we possessed 1,253 steam vessels, of 168,078 tons burden. Then, as to internal facilities for communication, six out of the eight bridges over the Thames, within the metropolitan precincts, have been built since 1800. The London and West India Docks, the breakwater at Plymouth, the Thames Tunnel, the Menai suspension bridge, and the two tubular bridges, have also been constructed during the half century. Nor must we omit that other wonderful agent, the *Electric Telegraph,* which has converted into simple matter of fact the most improbable of poetic fictions, and outstripped the fantastic performances of Prospero's tricksy spirit, binding nations together by invisible ties of sympathy, conveying important public and private communications with the rapidity of thought, and arresting the steps of the thief and the murderer as by the paralyzing stroke of a magic wand.—Nor are indications of progress wanting in the rapid accumulation of capital. The precise amount of this increase we have no very accurate means of ascertaining, but a few comparative statements will show that it has been immense, and far out of all proportion to the mere increase of population.

The value of *real* property in Great Britain assessed to the income tax in 1803 was £967,284,000; in 1842 it was £1,820,000,000. The total amount of incomes derived from trades and professions, deducting in both cases those under £150, was in 1812 £21,247,600; in 1848 £56,990,000. The amount of capital subject to legacy duty was in 1800 £4,122,000; in 1848 £44,348,000. The sums insured against fire in Great Britain were, in 1801, £232,240,000; in 1845 £722,000,000.—We have plenty of indications that this accumulation of property has been shared by all classes. And first as to the institution of savings banks, altogether a creation of the present century—the first savings bank having been established at Tottenham, in Middlesex, by Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield, in 1804. The deposites in these institutions in 1848 amounted to no less than £31,743,250, standing in the names of more than a million of depositors; and this amount must be regarded as an accumulation of property since 1804, by the humbler classes of the community. A tendency towards an increase of the number of moderate and a comparative diminution in the number of colossal incomes is brought to light by a comparison of the income tax returns of 1812 with those of 1848, thus:

Incomes.	1812.	1848.	Increase.
Between £150 and £500,	30,732	91,101	196 per cent.
500 and 1,000,	5,374	13,287	148
1,000 and 2,000,	2,116	5,234	148
2,000 and 5,000,	1,180	2,586	119
5,000 and upwards	409	1,181	189

A very conclusive argument in respect to the improvement of the general social condition of the people of England may be deduced from the increase in the consumption of those articles of necessity or luxury which are used indiscriminately among all classes. We have arranged the principal of these articles in the following table:

	1800.	1850.
Consumption of wheat, qrs.	6,000,000	15,200,000
Growth of grain, all kinds, qrs.	30,000,000	60,000,000
Wheat and wheat flour imported and consumed, qrs.	463,400	3,092,706
Consumption of coffee, per head,	1 1-10 oz.	1¾ lb.
of tea, do.	1½ oz.	2¾ oz.
of sugar, do.	22½ lbs.	24 lbs.
Malt used, bushels	19,000,000	38,000,000
Bricks used in Great Britain, No.	700,000,000	1,400,000,000
Timber do do loads	162,000	864,000

Let us now compare the prices of a few articles at the beginning and at the end of the last half century:

	1800. £.	s.	d.	1850. £.	s.	d.
Butchers' meat, per stone of 8 lbs.	0	5	8		3	4
The quartern loaf of bread		1	10½			6
Coffee, per cwt.	10	0	0	5	17	0
Tea, per lb.		5	0		3	4
Sugar, per cwt.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Calico, per piece of 28 yards	1	8	0		6	6

Nor must the subject of taxation be overlooked in this comparative estimate. In 1800 a population of 15,000,000 paid taxes to the amount of £63,000,000, or £4 4s. per head; in 1850 a population of nearly 30,000,000 paid £50,000,000, or £1 13s. 4d. per head. But the past half century is particularly distinguished from its predecessors in the share of public attention and sympathy which the condition of the poorer classes has obtained. The number of metropolitan charities established during the last fifty years is 294, those established between 1700 and 1800 were 109. The grand total of metropolitan charities is 491, exclusive of those in the gift of the several city companies, of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals, of parochial schools, and of Government grants.

These 491 charities have an annual income of £1,022,864, exclusive of £741,869, derived from funded property, land, or other permanent securities; making a total income of £1,764,733. In addition to this, the annual subscriptions to Bible and missionary societies amount to very nearly half a million sterling; and between 1800 and 1850, no less than £11,000,000 have been expended by missionary societies alone. Another striking characteristic of the last fifty years, is the inquiries which have been made into the *real* condition of the people. Wherever there was a rumor of an abuse, a tyranny, or an injustice, a representation was made in Parliament, and an investigation immediately took place. The management of lunatic asylums, the factory system, the employment of children in manufactories, the condition of persons employed in mines, and that of the agricultural laborers, have all been inquired into, and great abuses corrected. There is also much room for congratulation in the improved arrangement of our prisons and our workhouses; and it can truly be said that neither crime nor pauperism have increased during the last fifty years, in proportion to the increase of population. The expenditure for the poor of England and Wales in 1801, when the population was below 9,000,000, was £4,017,000, or about 9s. a head; that of 1848, with a population of nearly 17,000,000, was £6,180,000, or 7s. 3d. a head. Since 1830, the comforts of the lower classes have been much promoted by the exemption from the excise duties of the following to them most important articles: beer, candles, hides, skins, printed cottons, stained paper, starch, vinegar, glass, and bricks. In fact, the only articles upon which excise is now levied are malt and hops, spirits, paper, and soap; and it is very likely that the two latter articles will be relieved from all tax at the approaching session of Parliament.

Nor are the adoption of the penny post system and rapid transmission of written communications to and from all parts of the kingdom to be forgotten: a letter from Edinburgh to London now reaches us in a few hours, instead of after an interval of a week, and at a cost of 1d. instead of 1s. 1½d. Our criminal law is no longer an imitation of that of Draco. Executions do not now take place by tens or dozens at a time, and a theft of five shillings is not punished as severely as a murder. The value of life, according to the tables of mortality, has increased during the past fifty years. According to the old registers the annual mortality was, in 1800, one in forty-eight, and in 1830 it was one in fifty-one. Mr. Finlayson makes the mortality in 1805 to have been one in 41.9, in 1840 one in 44.5. The registered deaths show a mortality in 1844 of one in forty-six. In London, according to Mr. Macaulay, the mortality in 1685 was one in twenty-three; it is now one in forty. According to Mr. Farr, the expectation of life in a male, aged twenty, was—

	Years.
In 1695,	29.34
In 1830,	39.65
In 1844,	40.81

Much, however, remains to be done in London with relation to sanitory matters, particularly as regards sewerage, a plentiful supply of good water, a due ventilation of crowded locations, and regulations against too many persons inhabiting the same apartments. This latter item is evidently in a state of progress. In 1801 the number of individuals to a house was 5.67, in 1841 it had fallen to 5.44; and the census which will be taken this year will, we have no doubt, show a further diminution.

We must not close this self-gratulatory survey of our advancement without saying a word or two about the progress of arts and sciences and the higher elements of a nation's glory and a people's happiness. Previous to the eighteenth century there was only one learned society in London—the Royal Society—chartered in 1562. During the eighteenth century four others were established—the Society of Antiquaries, the Society of Arts, the Medical Society, and the Linnæan Society. Between 1800 and 1851 *thirty* societies for the promotion of different subjects connected with literature, science, and the fine arts have been incorporated in the metropolis. In 1800 the only provincial society in the kingdom was the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; twenty-five provincial societies of importance have been since established. In Scotland six metropolitan and eight provincial societies, and in Ireland sixteen leading societies, have been established since 1800.

That wealth has been accumulated during the last fifty years faster than population has increased; that it has sought investments, not merely in undertakings promising profit, but also to a considerable extent in works of science or humanity bringing their own peculiar reward, and that it has displayed itself in the substantial form of metropolitan and provincial improvement, we hold to be a fair inference from the facts and figures which we have adduced. In almost every seaport docks have been constructed or enlarged; the coast is becoming studded with forts; new towns have come into existence; and public buildings, rivalling the best structures of the metropolis, have been erected in our busy seats of manufacture and commerce. In the smaller provincial towns literary institutions and mechanics' institutes, museums and libraries, schools and churches, vindicate the claims of the country to share with the capital in charitable impulses and in zeal for education and the spread of religion. At the same time we flatter ourselves that we perceive many signs of improvement in the tastes and habits of men of wealth and station. A check has been given to lavish profusion; riches earned in trade are now more rationally expended, and their possessors directed by a much sounder feeling, than at any former period of our history. Whilst the habits and the tastes of the higher and middle orders have been, we think, materially improved, we have reason to believe that the artisans in our large towns and the laborers in our rural districts are making slow but sure advances towards that civilization of which even the humblest and poorest are susceptible.

The *Economist* thus sums up the melancholy posture of English affairs at the *commencement* of the late half century:—"The liberty of the subject was at its lowest ebb; freedom of discussion and writing, always in fear and frequently in jeopardy; religious rights trampled under foot; Catholics, slaves not citizens; Dissenters, still disabled and despised. Parliament was unreformed; public jobbing flagrant and shameless; gentlemen drank a bottle where they now drink a glass, and measured their capacity by their cups, and the temperance medal was a thing undreamed of. Finally, the people in those days were little thought of, where they are now the main topic of discourse and statesmanship. Steamboats were unknown and a voyage to America occupied eight weeks instead of ten days."

Pardon this long survey of what fifty years have done for Great Britain. We think the ball is still rolling onwards, and that the impetus which it has received will cause the progress which the "fast-anchored isle" will make during the second half of the nineteenth century to exceed that which she has accomplished in the first. Other pens than ours, however, will make the survey of the next fifty years, and to us remains only the wish that such survey may in every respect be favorable to all the best interests of Great Britain in particular, and also to the universal progress of mankind.

We are anxious for the details of your census, and expect from it developments which will fill our slower-moving communities with surprise. Be they what they may, they will be hailed, so far as they denote the real advancement of your great republic, with the sincerest satisfaction and pleasure by the great mass of the British people.

New School Book.—"We are pleased to learn that C. H. Wiley, Esq., the polished and popular writer, is engaged in editing a new school book; to be arranged in two parts. It is designed to be an acceptable reading manual for North Carolina schools."

We clip the above from one of our Western Exchanges, and chronicle it as the commencement, we hope, of the writers of our State to supply our people with home books. Our schools of all grades, from the University, and the highest classical schools, to the unpretending "old field" school, have all been dependent upon the North for the books which they use. It is time that southern parents and teachers should pay a little more attention to the character of those books which are put into the hands of children when they first go to school. Probably nothing has more influence in forming the character and in moulding the views and directing the opinions of the young, than those primary Readers which are first placed in their hands. Those that are now in use, many of them at least, are written to suit a Northern latitude, frequently have much in them that is really offensive to the Southern people. Such should be guarded against and banished from our schools, and books composed or compiled by our own citizens put into the hands of the young.

We are glad that Mr. Wiley has taken this subject in hand, and hope that he will be able to more than meet the expectations of his friends. We trust that he will not stop with this one work, but will continue his labors, until he can furnish a complete set of appropriate books for our common schools.—*Raleigh Star.*

The census return of Virginia disclose the fact that there are nearly *eighty thousand* white persons over the age of twenty-one years, in that State, who cannot read and write.—*Ib.*

There are in the State of Indiana 175,017 persons, over 21 years of age, *who cannot read or write.*

A Good More.—The County Court of Pasquotank, desirous of bringing the blessings of a good Education to the door of every citizen of the County, and satisfied that the Common School system could only be made effective by raising an amount by taxation, sufficient to keep the schools in operation during ten months of the year, and to employ good teachers for them, at the late March term, levied a tax which will give to every District of the county $300. This is a greater sum than any county of the State has heretofore raised, and speaks volumes for the good sense and patriotism of our people; for the Magistrates were not only led to this act by their own sense of its importance, but they were urged to it in very many instances, by the large tax paying citizens of the county. We hope so good an example will be promptly followed by every county in the State; if it should be, ten years would remove every blot of ignorance from our escutcheon, the "good Old North State," directed in its councils by an educated constituency, would take a prominent position among her sisters of the Confederacy.—*Newbernian.*

Large Sales of a Large Work.—"Dr. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of the English Language, published by Messrs. Merriam, of Springfield, is selling at a rate unprecedented, we believe, for so large a work. Almost 3000 copies have been distributed among the school districts in Massachusetts, during the past year, in conformity with an act of the Legislature of the State. The demand from other sources has also increased to the amount of several thousand copies beyond that of the preceding year. Many copies are now sent to distant parts of the world, where the people speak, or are learning the English language, for missionary, commercial and other purposes. The Dictionary would be an inestimable treasure not only in every school district, but in the family. Young children may be taught to resort to Webster, as the arbiter of disputes, as a safe and satisfactory guide, and as a storehouse of invaluable information. In this respect as well as others, Dr. Webster and his Editor, Prof. Goodrich, are benefactors to the country."

Bibliotheca Sacra, Jan. 1851.

Affray at a University—Student shot by a Tutor.—At the Missouri University, in Columbia, Mo., a serious affray lately took place. George P. Clarkson, a student took offence at Robert A. Grant, a tutor, for informing the faculty of some offence of his. He accordingly chastised him in the street, and the faculty then expelled him. On the afternoon of the 4th inst., Clarkson attacked Grant with a stick in one hand and a pistol in the other, and Grant drawing a pistol, fired first, the ball entered Clarkson's left side. Clarkson fired without inflicting any injury. Grant surrendered himself to the authorities.

Pickling Eggs.—If the following were generally known, it would be more generally used. We constantly keep it in our family, and find it an excellent pickle to be eaten with cold meat, &c. The eggs should be boiled hard (say ten minutes) and then divested of their shells; when quite cold put them in jars, and pour over them vinegar, (sufficient to quite cover them,) in which has been previously boiled the usual spices for pickling; tie the jars down tight, with bladder, and keep them until they begin to change color.

From the Boston Courier.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON THE BOSTON MOB.

In the subjoined document we lay before our readers the sentiments of President Fillmore respecting the outrage which happened in this city on the 15th of February last. It will be remembered that immediately after that unfortunate occurrence the city council caused to be transmitted to Washington certain orders and resolutions enacted by them for the purpose of publicly expressing their condemnation of the outrage, and of explaining the circumstances connected with it. Under the direction of the President, Mr. Webster has written to Mayor Bigelow a reply to this communication. The sentiments expressed in this letter will meet with the hearty approval of every man who desires the peace and safety of this community. It is highly gratifying to perceive that the view taken by the President of the affair of February is such as by no means diminishes his confidence in the good sense, integrity, national spirit, and loyalty of the people of Boston. The wide circulation of this letter will do much good in removing the false impressions which have been created respecting the existence among us of disaffection to the federal government, and our constitutional obligations. It is impossible to state the matter in a clearer and more satisfactory manner than it has been done by Mr. Webster. This letter will be read with unqualified approval and satifaction by every true American citizen:

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1851.

SIR: The President has had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 15th February, enclosing official copies of the order and resolves lately adopted by the two branches of the government of the city of Boston.

It affords him great satisfaction to perceive that such measures have been taken by the authorities of Boston as give assurance that no other outrage, similar to that which was, he presumes, the immediate cause of their adoption, will be permitted to take place in your city.

From his earliest youth he has been accustomed to regard with the greatest respect and veneration the city of Boston and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

He has been taught to believe that their inhabitants were, almost above all others, the friends of order and good government, intelligent enough to appreciate the advantages of free institutions of their own choice, and capable of understanding and resolving that great political problem of the compatibility of freedom with order, of liberty distinguished from licentiousness, and of self-government the furthest removed from the dangers of anarchy; that they were especially devoted to the Union of the States, and to the constitution which established and still maintains that Union; and that their patriotism would never fail to counsel them to fulfil all their obligations under the constitution, justly and fully, and in the very spirit in which such obligations were entered into by their renowned ancestors.

Entertaining these sentiments, it was difficult for the President to credit the accounts which were received of the outrage on all law perpetrated in Boston on the 15th of February last.

That a prisoner, in lawful custody, within the walls of the court house, in the centre of the city, and in full sight of the offices of the municipal authorities, had been, at noonday, forcibly rescued by a mob of one or two hundred persons from the officers of the law, carried out of the building and through the public streets in a sort of triumph, and enabled to escape altogether, without an attempt on the part of any of the authorities or any of the citizens to preserve order and maintain the law, or to pursue and retake the fugitive, was a statement that seemed to him too improbable to be true.

It was with a feeling of great relief that he received such explanations of this strange occurrence as showed it to have been an entire surprise upon the citizens and upon the authorities—an act of successful temerity on the part of a very inconsiderable number of persons, which only needed to have been apprehended the shortest time beforehand to have been prevented.

The President is confident that the great majority of the citizens of Boston are entirely loyal to the constitution; that they view with just indignation all such outrages and all attempts, whether by writing or speaking, to incite the ignorant and unthinking to such acts of violence; and that they are ready to discharge the duties incumbent on them by the constitution and laws of the United States, faithfully and fearlessly, under all circumstances, whenever called upon by the proper authorities.

The occurrence of the 15th February is certainly greatly to be regretted, as it gives occasion to those not unwilling to seize upon it to question the disposition of your fellow-citizens to comply with their constitutional obligations in good faith; and the history of such an outrage is spread far and wide, reaches where an explanation of it may never follow, and creates ill feelings towards those whose only connexion with it is that they were residents of the place in which it was perpetrated. But if—as the President doubts not it will—this event shall arouse the attention of all good citizens to a sense of the dangers to be apprehended from the inculcation of such doctrines as have been spread abroad in the country, tending to shake the authority of all law, to unsettle society, and to absolve men from all civil and moral obligations, and shall put them on their guard against the further diffusion of such pernicious sentiments, it may in the end be productive of happy results; and certainly the almost unanimous expression of indignation which it called forth among your citizens balances to some extent the ill-effect flowing from it.

The President does not doubt that the people of Massachusetts perfectly well understand the difference between the freest discussion of political measures and opposition to legal enactments already made and established. He is quite sure that they regard the law of the land not as a sentiment or an opinion, but as a rule of conduct prescribed by the general authority, and which all are bound to obey, at the risk of the penalties attached to its violation.

The President directs me to tender you his thanks for the transmission of the resolutions.

I remain, Mr. Mayor, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, Mayor of Boston.

The Presidency.—Some of the newspapers and their correspondents are beginning to create a little stir on the subject of the Presidency. * * * We consider these efforts altogether premature. The great body of the Whig party are not merely satisfied with President Fillmore's course thus far, but they think it respectful to wait awhile longer before taking measures calculated to create unnecessary agitation. The Democrats are at a loss for a single vulnerable point in the President's policy. We mean the rational and reflecting portion of the party.

That violent and discontented spirits will be found North and South must be expected, but their efforts will be harmless unless the conservative portion of the people suffer themselves to be prematurely involved in party discussions.

The next winter will afford ample time for the consideration of matters relating to the Presidency. In the mean while let us await the result of South Carolina's pouting spell. There may be something above all former party issues to engage the attention of the people for several months to come.—*Winchester Repub.*

Strange Precocity.—It is said by the Fort Smith, Ark., Herald, that there is at that place a boy only nine years old, who speaks and writes the Hebrew, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages with as much facility as he does the English. [Does he speak and write English?]

SPEECH OF W. L. STEELE, OF

In Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union—Slavery Question, Jan'y 9, 1851.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to say a few words in reply to the gentleman from Nullifier. With the question is disposed of; and I hope it will be disposed of, by the Committee for a short time. I believe she will not to weary the patience of the committee, or of the gallant Palmetto State, to a great extent. Permit me, however, to say, that I am not a Disunionist—(and who is willing to be considered as such?) I take this occasion, at the outset, that, in the remarks which I intend submitting, I desire to be understood as speaking for myself alone, and not for the feelings of no gentleman upon this floor, or elsewhere, but for myself, and shall treat them and their sentiments with that courtesy, and with perfect respect; but this does not imply that I am not and more willing to meet them on any occasion. My personal sentiments which I entertain upon this absorbing topic, I shall express without reserve. I take this occasion, however, to say, that jealousy of the useless interference of wrongs heaped upon the South, and that chivalrous feelings of no gentleman upon this floor, or elsewhere, will ever prevent my judgment from being convinced

...not a Nullifier. With many of the political tenets of the gallant Palmetto State, I have no sympathy. I believe she is often wrong, and those of her sons especially who advocate Secession from the Union. I am not her defender—she can get abler and more willing defenders than I am—but I take this occasion to say, that with all her faults (and who is without them?) I cannot but admire that jealousy of right, that nice sense of honor, and that chivalrous independence, which, in my judgment prompts her in her action. Sir, I am no disunionist—I am no secessionist, if by that is meant one who desires a disruption of the Union. My personal and political friends know my sentiments. Oftentimes when reflecting upon the wrongs heaped upon us, upon the seemingly ceaseless interference with our rights by the North, upon the outrages proposed, by denying us a common participation in the property jointly acquired, I have for a moment felt no great love for a Union in which all this has taken place. But when, in imagination, I have vainly endeavored to look into the deep deep night which flings its gloomy pall over what is to come, when the last sun of our Union shall set, when I think of the tears which will be shed, the wailings which will be heard, and the anguish which will be felt, in viewing the plain on which the *'disjecta membra,'* perhaps bleeding, of a once mighty confederated body, lie scattered, I confess I am appalled, and shrink in dismay from the horror of the vision. At such times I am almost ready to say that I will submit to any injury—"to the whips and scorns of time, the oppressor's wrong," rather than that this dread calamity should befall us. But shall the South submit always? Shall our rights be invaded, and that too in a government where we are all equals, and we raise no hand to strike the offender, because of fear? Will a tame acquiescence better our condition, and insure a continuation of those political blessings which under Providence, we have in times passed enjoyed? Is it not infinitely preferable that we insist upon a faithful observance of that Constitution, by which the States alone agreed to be governed, "at all hazards and to the last extremity," and let the people of the North know, for once and for all, what are our intentions, in case our rights are disregarded and our honor and equality as members of the confederacy, set at nought? Such is my opinion, Mr. Chairman, and I can sincerely say, "the rights of the States inviolate and the Union forever"! Unconnected the Union cannot and ought not to exist.

[*Remainder next week.*]

From the Boston Transcript of Tuesday.

The Trade of Boston.—Much has been said of late, of the diversion of Southern trade from Boston, in consequence of the spirit of resistance manifested in this city to the laws of the United States, protecting the citizens of the South in their constitutional right. Intelligent judges are of opinion that there will be a difference of from two to three millions in the trade of the city the present season, in consequence of these manifestations.

Boston would count any loss she might sustain as trivial, if there was a principle at stake, for which she was sacrificing herself. But we believe that nine-tenths of her citizens—even including those who disapprove of the late law of Congress restoring fugitive slaves, and who would have that law repealed—are yet in favor of upholding the laws and Constitution of the United States faithfully and efficiently, and would resist any concerted attempt to violate them.

The statement which we copied from the Philadelphia Ledger (and questioned) of the passage of a law by the Ohio Legislature nullifying the fugitive slave law, is contradicted by the Ohio *Statesman*. It seems a *bill* had been introduced similar to the Vermont law.—*Southern Press.*

Pennsylvania.—The bill to repeal the section of the law of 1847, which forbids the jails of the commonwealth to be used for the safe keeping of alleged fugitives, has passed the Senate by a vote of seventeen to eight.

Gen. Cass's "Noise and Confusion" Speech at Cleveland, Ohio, was lately denied by the Washington Union on the strength of the Cleveland Plaindealer, and a Mr. Wilson, both of whom stated that they were present and did not hear any such subterfuge. The Cleveland Herald, however, completely dissipates this denial by producing from the Cleveland Plaindealer of the date alluded to, a report of the speech containing the identical paragraph which the editor denied hearing. The Herald also produces from a subsequent issue of the same paper another paragraph in which the editor says:—"We did not happen to hear the General while here." The General himself, in his late speech in the Senate on the subject, did not expressly deny it, but merely asked whether any one believed it.—*U. S. Gaz.*

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.

The International Magazine refers in warm terms of commendation to a series of editorial articles on the Union, that have recently appeared in the columns of the National Intelligencer. We have read the articles referred to with close attention, and take pleasure in endorsing the praise of the International. They are not only written with masterly ability, but they are imbued with a knowledge of the laws and the Constitution, an elevated sense of justice and of enlightened philanthropy, which, together with their fidelity to the Union, render them among the most important political essays of the day, and honorable alike to the head and the heart of their veteran and gifted author—Joseph Gales. The International, commenting further, well observes:

"The leading articles from his hand which in the last twenty-five years have appeared in the National Intelligencer, would fill many volumes; and if collected and so submitted to one view, they would astonish, by their variety, by the extraordinary sources of information which they evince, by their soundness of logic, elevation of sentiment, and uniform adaptation to their several purposes. If they lack the pungent wit, and fiery energy of phrase, and adroitly venomous spirit of "Junius," they have, with their nobler calmness and uniform candor, a far wider sweep, a subtler apprehension of consequences, and a more statesmanlike aim and capacity. The diction of "Junius" was calculated to arrest attention, by its glitter and strength, and by its freshness; for it was in style, after all, that he was most creative, and since his style has, by imitation, become familiar, it is for the mystery of their authorship only that his works have continued eminence. As materials for history, and as suggestive guides of policy, we have in American literature very few works so important as the leading articles of Joseph Gales would constitute, fitly arranged, and illustrated by such notes as he could readily furnish, necessary now, on account of the time since some of them were originally printed."—*Phila. Inquirer.*

I am of the opinion of the illustrious Alderman, at the Civic Banquet, who, when the gentleman next him made some remark or other, and paused, expecting a reply, calmly but indignantly rebuked the speaker in the following words: "Sir, when you are at dinner, you should never talk. Do you know, that in endeavoring to attend to your observations, I have just swallowed three morsels of fat, *without perceiving their flavor!*"—*Literary World.*

SUMMER CLOTHING.

WE have received our new Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING—Coats, Sacks, Pants, and Vests.

—ALSO—

25 bags RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Fancy Candies,
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar,
Nails, Hollow-Ware, Porcelain Kettles, Paint and Varnish Brushes, &c.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 1, 1851. 65tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1851.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—By a telegraphic despatch from a friend at Raleigh, we learn that the Manteo Paper Mills, in that vicinity, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock. The fire originated from friction in the machinery. The establishment belonged to Messrs. J. F. Jordan & Co., who had recently fitted it up with all the improved machinery, with which they were enabled to make about 25 Reams per day of such paper as the Observer is printed on. The loss is heavy, we are informed, as nothing was saved but a part of the manufactured stock. Insurance about $5,000.

This fire will be a great inconvenience to Editors in this State, nearly all of whom obtained their supplies of printing paper from that Mill

P. S.—The proprietors have promptly commenced to rebuild, and hope to be again in operation by the middle of August next.

PLANK ROAD TO SALEM.—We are glad to find, by several letters from Salem, that a warm interest is felt there, in favor of extending our Plank Road to that town. And we hope that the subject will be so presented at the General Meeting of the Company next week, as to ensure so desirable a result. We understand that there is a point about four miles beyond Johnsonville, from which it would be convenient, as it is certainly desirable, to branch the road, one to Lexington, with a view to its extension to Mocksville and Statesville; and the other to Salem, with a view to its extension to Mount Airy, and into Virginia. The distance from the point mentioned, is only about 20 miles to Lexington, and about as much to Salem. We hope, also, that from somewhere in the same neighborhood the road will be extended to Greensborough.

We hope to see all these interests represented at the General Meeting. It is quite probable, that with a subscription of fifteen to twenty thousand from each quarter, the funds of the Company will hold out to build all these roads. And we cannot doubt that Lexington, and Salem, and Greensborough, can each readily raise such an amount. What say our friends in those quarters?

We received this morning, (too late for this paper,) the proceedings of a meeting on the subject held at Mocksville on the 29th ult., by which ten Delegates were appointed to represent Davie county, at the Stockholders' meeting next week.

THE NEW COUNTY OF HOOPER.—The act for the creation of a new county out of parts of Robeson and Richmond counties interests so many of our readers in those counties that we copy it for their information.

The voters of Richmond and Robeson will observe that they have but a very short time in which to make up their minds whether the new county shall or shall not exist. The election to decide that question is to take place on the 1st day of May, and if the majority be in favor of it, the Governor's Proclamation is to be issued, and the first term of the County Court is to be held on the 19th of May, when the county officers are to be elected.

RARE OCCURRENCE.—For two days past the Northern mail has come through of as late date as could be received—a thing which had not happened before for about three weeks.

ROBESON SUPERIOR COURT.—At this Court, last week, Judge Manly presiding, Louis Hunt, a free man of color, was tried for the murder of Silas, a slave, the property of Mr. McLean, and acquitted. For the State, Solicitor Strange. For the Prisoner, Messrs. French and McNeill.

The case of Britt vs. Daniel Baker, Esq., a Magistrate of this county, was tried on Wednesday, and excited a great deal of interest.

It was an action on the case, the plaintiff declaring in two counts. The first count alleging that the defendant had slandered the plaintiff, by charging him with stealing his, the defendant's, bull. The second, declaring for malicious prosecution, alleging that defendant took out a warrant against the plaintiff, had him arrested, tried, and imprisoned in the jail of Cumberland county.

The damages were laid at $1000.

The evidence showed that the plaintiff, a very poor, but respectable citizen of Robeson county, came to the town of Fayetteville some two years since, bringing with him to market a beef and the hide. The defendant upon seeing the hide called upon Mr. Bolton of this county to arrest the plaintiff, stating to him that the plaintiff had stolen his bull, and that he was certain of it. Mr. Bolton, not being an officer, was deputised for the purpose, and arrested the plaintiff. The plaintiff was examined and afterwards placed in the dungeon of the county jail. There he remained for three days. On the third day the defendant Baker made his appearance at the jail, stated that he had acted hastily, that his bull had returned home, and that he hoped the plaintiff would not try to harm him, as he did not wish to harm anybody. Before releasing the plaintiff, however, the defendant for his own safety determined to compromise the matter, and upon the suggestion of the jailer, left the plaintiff in jail while he went to procure a legal instrument for the proposed compromise. On his return he offered the instrument to the plaintiff to sign, which being done, the defendant gave plaintiff a dollar and told him to give it to the jailer for the jail fees. Plaintiff was then released.

The cause was ably argued by Hon. J. C. Dobbin and Wm. S. Mullins, Esq., for the Plaintiff, and by J. Winslow, A. A. T. Smith, and J. G. Shepherd, for the defendant. The Jury in a few minutes gave a verdict for the full amount claimed; but it was afterwards, by consent, reduced to $600.

CENSUS.—Mr J. C. Blocker, Assistant Marshal for this county, requests us to correct an error in the Goldsborough Telegraph, in which the dwellings in this county are stated at 3,541, and the families at 2,555. This would show rather too many unoccupied dwellings. The real number of dwellings is 2,541, being rather less than the number of families.

The Telegraph has since corrected the error.

The Register notices another error, in the Return as officially published in that paper, viz: that the number of Farms in Buncombe county is 1112, instead of 2287.

A Post Office has been established in Robeson county, N. C., called Lumber Bridge, of which Stephen Cobb is appointed Postmaster.

The very remarkable paper on the Progress of England during the past half century should attract the attention of all our readers.

VIRGINIA.—The Hon. Joseph Johnson has been elected Governor of Virginia, to take office on the 2d Monday in January 1852, when the term of Gov. Floyd will expire.

THE DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law adding $500,000 to the capital of the rail road from Richmond to Danville—the State to take three-fifths of the additional capital.

A number of advertisements coming in, just as our paper was going to press, we are obliged to defer the publication of "L's" poetry, and several other articles.

FROM EUROPE.—The Steamers Franklin and Arctic brought English dates to the 8th ult.

The late English Ministry had been again brought into power, with Lord John Russell at its head. Every effort had been made by Lord Stanly and others to form a Protectionist Ministry, but without success, and the result was that the Queen was compelled, by the advice of the Duke of Wellington, to recall Lord John Russell.

The labors of M. Claussen, for perfecting his discoveries with respect to flax cotton, are described as going on satisfactorily. A false statement to the contrary was circulated last week in some of the Manchester papers.

A body of two hundred and fifty Polish refugees, accompanied by a few Hungarians, had arrived at Liverpool from Turkey, on their way to America. The British Government had proffered funds for conveying them to this country.

A WEEK LATER.—The Canada has brought Liverpool papers to the 15th ult.

The better qualities of cotton had declined, owing to large receipts, ½d, and the inferior ¼d.—Breadstuffs dull. Sales of cotton for the week 31,500 bales.

The United States frigate St Lawrence had arrived at Southampton, and proceeded to France, it is stated, for the remains of Capt. Paul Jones.

The Government of Lord John Russell is still very weak. He cannot get his friends to rally around him, and it is now confidently expected that there will be a dissolution of Parliament and a general election. The Ministry sustained another defeat upon the question of woods and forests. Lord Duncan moved a resolution demanding a reform in their management. The Government strenuously resisted. On a division, there appeared for the proposed reform 120—for Ministers 119; so, what with their partial abandonment of the Papal measure, their defeat upon Mr. Locke King's motion of electoral reform, and this defeat, it is thought they will not be able to hold together till after Easter.

VIRGINIA ON THE COMPROMISE.—We are sincerely rejoiced to learn from the Richmond papers, that the Legislature of Virginia, in which there is a decided Locofoco majority, has adopted, by a nearly unanimous vote, a series of resolutions, affirming, as the public opinion of Virginia,—

1. That Virginia would abide by the settlement.
2. That she sympathises with South Carolina, advises against secession, and appeals to her to abandon her purpose.
3. That she will take no part in the proposed Southern Congress.

Some of the resolutions were adopted unanimously, the others with only two or three dissenting votes.

This is an exceedingly gratifying result, not only as showing that both parties in Virginia are sound on the question of the Union, but for the sake of its probable effect on South Carolina and upon those in other States who are disposed to sanction her fatal purposes. Of this class of politicians there are a good many, we regret to say, in North Carolina, and since the leading Locofoco paper in the State has thrown off the mask, and advocated the views and purposes of South Carolina, there is danger that the party, including its nominal head, the Governor of the State, are all tending the same way, and that before the people can be aware of it, they may be committed to a policy which in their hearts they entirely condemn. These resolutions of Virginia will probably produce a pause in the movement of these embryo disunionists, and save our State from the disgraceful attitude in which she would be placed by bad men.

The Charleston Mercury receives these resolutions with much bitterness, and many sneers. It pronounces this "voice of Virginia," "a faint-hearted whine, to replace the trumpet note that used to speak from the lips of the great commonwealth." In regard to the suggestion elsewhere made that Virginia would send a Minister Plenipotentiary to South Carolina, to treat in favor of peace, the Mercury says,—

"We desire not to undervalue the attentions of Virginia—far from it. If she shall decide to send a deputation of her citizens to present her remonstrances and her opinions to the Legislature or the Convention of this State, we feel assured they will meet a kindly welcome and a respectful audience. We think, indeed we are justified in promising, that the attention will be reciprocated, and that some trustworthy citizens of Carolina will be sent to Richmond, provided with copies of former resolves and solemn pledges of Virginia, (which this State has done no more than copy and follow up,) and commissioned to invite and urge her to resume her office of leader of the South, and return to that position, whence alike her honor and her safety mourn her absence.

"Certainly the Carolina representative would have much the most inspiring office. His work would be to win over a powerful ally to a noble and a sacred cause—the cause of organized liberty against the attacks of a reckless agrarianism.—What, on the other hand, will the Virginian say to us? Will he urge that Virginia has disowned her principles, dishonored her pledges, and slunk away from a contest of which she was the first to mark the impassable boundaries,—and that, therefore, it is proper that as Carolina followed her lead to the battle-field, she should also follow the same leader in abandoning the batteries and deserting the standards?"

DINNER TO MR. WEBSTER.—A dinner was given to Mr. Webster, by the members of the Constitutional Convention of Maryland, at Annapolis, on the 25th ult. After the removal of the cloth, and the toast to "the President of the United States," Gov. Sprigg, after remarking upon his important services, proposed,

"Daniel Webster: Maryland shows her attachment to the Union by honoring its ablest defender."

When the applause with which this toast was received, had subsided, Mr. Webster rose to respond. Returning thanks for the honor, in bestowing which all parties had united, he spoke at length in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and against the disunionists in all quarters of the country. He rebuked the attempts made in the Northern States "by injurious contrivances of State legislation, by round-about and crooked courses of policy, to thwart the just exercise and fulfilment of the laws of Congress passed to carry into effect the compacts of the Constitution;" and then in allusion to the dangers with which the country was threatened by the South, he said:—

"At the South, another danger seems to have arisen, and it is a subject of very serious lamentation to me. It would seem that there is a disposition, in some quarters, to secede from the Union of these States. "Secede!" a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this Government, which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years! To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where! Whenever there is a *terminus a quo*, there is a *terminus ad quem*. Where are they going? [Applause.] Whoever entertains such sentiments, I regard with a spirit of commiseration. I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do. And yet, gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days and inwardly digest it. [Laughter.] And, so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility until it comes to a point where something is done that comes to an actual conflict with the Constitution. [Applause.]"

He hoped, however, that a returning sense of patriotism would check them; and that finally all would unite in support of the irrepealable measures of Compromise. In conclusion he offered,

"The Constitution of the United States: May it endure forever." [Great applause.]

NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURES.—The Wadesborough Argus, copying a paragraph from this paper in relation to carriages made in this place, adds,—

"It gives us pleasure to publish the above, as showing what our mechanics can do. It is useless to eulogise the work turned out from the shop of Mr McKethan, as every one who has tried it can bear witness to its excellence. While willing to do perfect justice to the Fayetteville shops, however, we would do injustice to the mechanics of our own town, did we not call attention to the fact, that there are two shops in the town of Wadesborough, whose enterprising proprietors turn out as good work in the Carriage line as can be had in the Union, and who are working themselves so fast into favor, that a vehicle made in another place can hardly be sold here at any price. It would be indeed difficult for either of our Coach shops to make work for exportation, from the fact that they are unable to supply the home demand.

[Perhaps they do not employ 50 or 60 workmen, as Mr. McKethan does!—*Obs.*]

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.—The following paragraph which we take from the Richmond Times shows the way in which the "dear people" are humbugged by the Democracy.

"It is amusing, (says the Times,) to observe the virtuous indignation, with which the Richmond Enquirer and other Democratic organs, look upon the election of Hamilton Fish.

"We cannot doubt (says the Enquirer of yesterday) that the United States Senate will set aside the election, and that should the Democrats of New York carry the next Legislature, they will disregard the present burlesque and appoint a good and true Senator."

The best commentary upon this expectation of "a good and true" Senator to be elected next winter by the Democrats, is the simple statement of the fact, that *John A. Dix*, the most adroit and able leader the Free Soil party ever had, was the Democratic candidate against Mr. Fish, in the late election."

COINCIDENCE.—The death on the same day, (Saturday the 22d ult.) of three of the oldest and most conspicuous Editors, is a coincidence worthy of note. John S. Skinner of Baltimore, aged 70, Isaac Hill of New Hampshire, aged 65, and M. M. Noah of New York, aged 66. The first was well known as Editor of the "American Farmer," and lately of "The Plough, the Loom and the Anvil," as former Postmaster of Baltimore, and Assistant Postmaster General. The second had been Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, Senator in Congress, and Postmaster General. The third had been Editor of several papers in New York, Naval officer of the Port, &c.

EPIGRAM.—The following bit at Gen. Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, is from the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Whig:—

"Talking of the dead, however, I may mention that General Caleb Cushing, ex-private of that famous Guard of which Mr. Wise was Corporal, has not long since re-appeared here: 'tis said, for the purpose of laying before the Board of Mexican Commissioners a claim for his robbery, as he came home through Mexico, of the M. S journal of his residence in China, as American Commissioner.—Thereupon, allow me to give you the following dialogue between the pilfered author and myself: "I've been plundered in Mexico—robb'd by banditti!"

Poor Cushing! your case I most heartily pity!
"Yes, they rifled and stole all my manuscript leaves!"—
Then, Caleb, I pity, not you but the thieves!"

A PROPER REMOVAL.—The U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York, Kellogg, the man who furiously denounced all attempts to reclaim fugitive slaves, and denied all obligation to obey the law, has been removed by President Fillmore, and Mr. Bush appointed in his place.

The Hon. Geo. E. Badger has returned from Washington to his residence in this City.—*Raleigh Register.*

Bank of Washington.—This Bank is to be organized on the 14th proximo. The stock already taken amounts to $97,200—$47,200 more than is required by the charter to put the Bank in operation.—More than the amount required—$25,000—has also been paid in.

Washington Whig.

The Military Asylum Commissioners made a visit yesterday to Mount Vernon, for the purpose of examining the local suitableness of that interesting place, or its contiguous grounds, for the purpose of the proposed Asylum for invalid and superannuated soldiers. The associations of that venerated spot would impart to it a peculiar fitness for such an institution, and should it be thought, by the eminent officers entrusted with the selection, to fulfil the other conditions required in the selection of a site for the Asylum, the choice of Mount Vernon will be gratifying to the whole country.

The President of the United States and several Members of the Cabinet accompanied the Commissioners on their excursion to Mount Vernon.—*Nat. Int.*

Plank Roads.—From a little work recently published by Mr. Kingsford, of N. York, we learn that there are in that State ninety plank roads, of the aggregate length of 2,106 miles, which cost $3,860,298, or an average cost per mile of $1,833. The stock in these roads has all been subscribed for by individuals, and pay handsome dividends. The Troy and Lansenburg road pay ten per cent. semi-annually, the Utica and Burlington twenty per cent., and it is believed that none in operation pay less than ten per cent. annually. The value of lands on the line of these improvements has also materially advanced—in some instances from $5 to $10 per acre. In Canada there are 442 miles of road open at a cost of $773,500, or an average of $1,750 per mile.

Melancholy Death of a Poor Debtor.—The infamous barbarity to which a poor man not able to discharge a pecuniary obligation is liable at the hands of a soulless creditor, where the law for imprisonment for debt prevails, is painfully illustrated by the following tragic occurrence in Boston:

"John Jay Bradley, a man of liberal education, a Greek scholar, and formerly an editor of a paper, died in Boston jail on Thursday, where he had been confined for a week past for debt. He was in the last stage of consumption when sent to jail, and could scarcely get up the steps for weakness. The creditor peremptorily refused to release him unless the money was paid. Deceased had certain rights in property which were not available at the present time, which prevented his swearing out under the poor debtor's act unless he assigned them to his creditor. He never attempted to get released, and was a little insane. His father was applied to, but he refused to interfere. There had been a quarrel between father and son, but it does not appear that the former knew fully of his son's condition. The creditor must have imbibed all the spirit of a Shylock to send a dying man to end his days in a jail for a debt of $200."

A Clock for Sixty Cents.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a timepiece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

MARRIED,

On the 27th ult., by Charles A. Harrison, Esq., Mr. ELBERT STRICKLAND, Jr. to Miss SARAH GILBERT,—all of Sampson county.

In Moore county on the 13th ult., by Absolom Kelly, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD DALRYMPLE to Miss MARY ANN PIPKIN, daughter of Mr. Chas. Pipkin, all of Moore.

At Halifax Court House, Va., on the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Grammer, Dr. ALEXANDER M. HENDERSON, of Salisbury, N. C., to Miss MELINDA C. WIMBISH.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. THOMAS SANDFORD, of Wilmington, formerly of this place, aged 46.

In Anson county, on 18th ult., YOUNG H. ALLEN, Esq., formerly Sheriff of the county.

On the 31st December last, at the Bladen Springs, Ala., in the 21st year of his age, Mr. DAVID L. McKELLAR, son of John McKellar, dec'd, formerly of this County.

In Wilmington, on the 17th ult., Mr. ROB'T SHARPE, a native of Manchester, England, but for the last 12 months a resident of Wilmington.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. SAMUEL L. POTTER, aged 56 years.

At Montgomery, Ala., in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. FLORAH TURNER, wife of Daniel M. Turner, and daughter of Arch'd McFadyen, late of this county.

Near Forestville, in Wake county, on the 26th February, after a protracted illness, Miss CATHARINE R. MANGUM, daughter of the late Priestley H. Mangum, esq.

In Freeport, Maine, on the 14th ult., in the faith and hope of the gospel, Mrs. LYDIA HOLBROOK, in the 90th year of her age—mother of the Editor and Proprietor of *The Wilmington Commercial.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—APRIL 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	50 a 55	Lard,	9½ a 10
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Leather, sole,	20 a 23
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	13 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a 5
Cotton,	10¼ a 10⅝	Oats,	50 a
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2¼ a	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a 16	Do. loaf,	11½ a 13
Flour,	5¼ a 6	Salt, sack,	1 30 a 1 50
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	35 a 40
Flaxseed,	a 1 25	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	a 4	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	42 a 45
Do. English,	3 a 4	Wool,	15 a 16
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ to 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 10 to 20 "

REMARKS.—Cotton has remained very firm in our market, no doubt owing to the large amount wanted here for manufacturing purposes. Corn brought in by the wagons has generally commanded 90 cts, that from Baltimore 80 to 85; the quantity coming in is light. Bacon sells freely at quotations—the amount coming in about equal to the demand. There has been a considerable quantity of Spirits brought in during the last week, and has found ready sale at 40 to 43 for Brandy, Whiskey 42 to 45. The spring trade has fairly commenced, the merchants have excellent stocks of Groceries, and the dry goods never better, and to all appearances a cheerful trade is going on in all departments.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 9 to 11. Corn 65 to 70. Flour—Northern $6 to $8, Baltimore $5¾ to $6. Lard 10 to 11. Lumber—Flooring Boards $11 to $12; Wide $7; Scantling $5½. Yellow Dip Turpentine 2 00; Hard 1 25. Tar 1 15. Sp'ts Turp. 27½ to 28. Shipping Timber $9 to $11; prime Mill $7½ to $8; ordinary 5 25 to 6 75; inferior 3 50 to 4 25.

At New York, Cotton is quoted by private letters of Friday last, at 10¾ for good ordinary, 11 to 11¼ for good middling. The steamer's news produced but little effect on the market.

At Cheraw, Cotton 9 to 10½; one lot sold at 10¾.

At Charleston, Cotton in good demand at rather improved prices. Sales at 8 to 11, chiefly 10 to 11. N. C. Corn 65 to 70.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,850,101 bales, against 1,693,549 last year. Increase 156,555.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

March 24—Steamer Rowan, with goods for M W McNair, Washington Mining Co, J C Thomson, A A McKethan, A W Jones and Co, Ray and Pearce, J McDonald, J Lee, W F Moore, A A McIntosh, and others.

March 26—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for F D Breece & Son, Cook & Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, P P Johnson, E J Hale & Son, A Johnson & Co, E L & J A Pemberton, P Taylor, Jones & Nicholson, H Branson & Son, S J Hart, S T Hawley & Son, J H & J Martine, C S Barbee, R Mitchell, Jones & Deming, D McNeill, S W Whitaker, of this place; and F Fries, W Murphy & Co, R Murphy, H H Beard, A G Kern, J & F Garrett, G W Garrett, N King, H A London, L F Carr, D J McAlister, Brown, Fraley & Co, D Johnson, F Culbreth, J W Lessene, A K Cromartie, D Willis, J C West, W Burdeaux, W Cain, of the interior.

March 29—Steamer Chatham, with goods for sundry merchants of this place and the interior, with 5 Cabin and 19 Deck Passengers.

March 29—Steamer Gov Graham, with boats M Brown and Telegraph in tow, with goods for Carr & Watson, A Johnson & Co, Hunt & Wiggins, Weatherly & Dick, Scott & McAdoo, J E Bryan, H L Myrover & Co, Hall, Sackett & Co, J Smith, Ennis, Shemwell & Co, J Hargrove, W M Davis & Co, Starr & Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, J A McDonald, Miss Mallett, Toomer & Poe, Jas McIver, M D & W R Smith, T Caldwell & Son, J S Gibson, M L & R J Holmes, G Brandt, Jenkins & Roberts, Arey, Shemwell & Co, S J Hinsdale, W F Leak, C A Brown, Woollen & Elliot, H C Luther, Anderson & Jarvis, W J McConnel, Turner & Tomlin, H M Turner, J McRorie, W S Gilmer, R A Stuart, Bailey & Howell, Gilmer & Rankin, Joab Hyatt, M Greentree & Co, Tyson & Person, E Ligons, N Knight, E Penry, J H Thompson, G C Mendenhall, Wall & McDonald, J & R Lindsay, J A & A Baldwin, J R & J Sloan, A B Marsh, R T Long, Council & Cain, Earnhardt & Moss, C C Barbee, King & Hege, D & W McLaurin, M & A Waldauer, J & C J Cowles, G W Johnson, W Smith, Snow Camp Co, J M Johnsen, Matthews & Arnold, Gilmer & Glenn, J R & S Gilmer, G Lauder, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, J Cheek, Lehman & Butner, Piggott & Henderson, Jno Hunt, Deer & Goodson, S D Wiggins, W J Plummer, J F Chambers & Co, B Coffin, R Gray, N M Griffin, Sellars & Son, J McInnis, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Lee & McDowell, Rankin & McLean, Cooper & Wharton, Blum & Smith, E Shaub, J G & T B Lash, E Murry, B C Douthet, E Belo, R W Goldston, J & J M Worth, C H Dowd, J & B G Worth, G M Denison.

March 29—Steamer Evergreen, with "Lady of the Lake" in tow, with goods for A A McKethan, W S Latta, G Brandt, Cook & Johnson, P Taylor, J H and J Martine, B and B W Robinson, R M Orrell, S J Hinsdale, S W Tillinghast and Co, C A McMillan, S T Hawley and Son, Jones and Deming, F D Breece, H Branson and Son, F and H Fries, D McNeill, J McInnis, J M Johnson, E A Vogler and Co, J D Brown, C D Keelin, C B Mallett, Long and Webb, A Hunt, T Hill, P M Powell, B Julian, W S Melvin, A A Holt, T C Pfohl, W Murphy and Co, R Murphy, Holt and Carrigan, Brown, Fraley and Co, R D Golding, J and F Garrett, J R C, Salem, M D and W R Smith, Lehman and Butner, E Penry, W Smith, Turner and Tomlin, G W Johnson, Jas McIver, J S Gibson, J McRorie, J Cheek, W S Gilmore, W J McConnel, Rankin and McLean, H A London and Co, C S Barbee, Mickle and Ashe, P G Evans, D Willis, A Bordeaux, T C Smith.

March 29—Steamer Rowan, with goods for T M Young, J M Palmer, J C Medlin, Rankin and McLean, Sol Hopkins, Rankin, McLean & Hannah, Hon E Deberry, M W McNair and Co, T S Lutterloh, W S Pemberton, D and W McLaurin, A W Jones and Co, C Benbow, P P Johnson, Hall and Hall, Mrs A Brown, E Fuller, J McInnis, J Lassiter, Tyson and Person, T and Tomlinson, Blum and Smith, E W Willkings, H L Myrover and Co, J McDonald, H and E J Lilly, H P Hall, J H Hall, A W Steel, J Utley, C Caison, W Draughon, J Thompson, J C Wooten, D Callahan, J W Fessents, J and T Waddill, H Bolman.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 21—Schrs Magnolia from New Castle, Eliza Warren from Wiscasset, Me., Mohawk from Boston. 23—Brig Starkodder from New York; Schrs Laura and H P Russell from Baltimore, Ira Brewster from New York, Emily Weaver and J H Holmes from Charleston. 24—Brig Bryant from New York; Sloop Levant from New Inlet; Schrs H F Baker and Julia from Philadelphia, E L B Wales and Æolus from New York. 25—F A Heath from Boston, Susan Canon from Baltimore. 26—Brigs Mayflower, Harriet and Chas Heath from New York; Schrs R M Price from Galveston, C D Ellis and Chas Mills from New York.

To the Public!

UNDERSTANDING that statements have been made and reports circulated in the Northern cities, and extensively through the back country, to the great injury of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, by a certain person known to the Stockholders of the said Company, to the effect that there is no such Company now in existence as the Merchants' Steamboat Company—whereby the said Merchants' Steamboat Company have sustained serious losses in freighting and forwarding: The undersigned, Agent of the Merchants' Steamboat Company, represents the said statements and reports, by whomsoever made, to be false in fact and maliciously mean in intent; and would respectfully state, for the benefit of the Merchants of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and those in the interior of N. Carolina, and all others who are interested in the forwarding and freighting business, that they have been and are now fully prepared to carry with despatch all goods and merchandise that may be consigned to their care or shipped by their line.

In addition, the undersigned would respectfully state, that the Merchants' Company has now plying between Fayetteville and Wilmington, the Steamer Rowan, with Tow Boats "Ben Berry", "Odd Fellow", "Mike Crouly", and "Ready Money",—and that during the low stages of water, a contract with Mr. John Banks enables them, by the aid of the *crack Steamer* "Brothers", (the fastest boat on the River, and drawing only 14 inches water,) to deliver goods consigned to them in Fayetteville with as much, if not more despatch, than any other line now on the River.

T. S. LUTTERLOH, Agent
Merchants' Steamboat Co.
March 31, 1851. 65-3w

☞ Salisbury Watchman and Greensborough Patriot three weeks.

New Spring Goods.

THE Subscribers would announce to the public, that they have associated themselves together under the style and firm of

Starr & Williams,

For the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail Dry Goods business.

In their Store may now be seen the latest styles of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

DRESS GOODS,

In great variety, including a selection of elegant CHENE SILKS, to which they solicit the particular attention of the Ladies.

Also, Gro de Rhines, Gro de Swiss, Chamelion, Fallard, Check and black watered Silks; fig'd & plain silk and linen tissues; white satin; barages; fig'd lawns; grenadines and dona louisas; figured, col'd and embroidered Swiss, jaconet, mull and checked muslins; Victoria and bishop lawns; pink, blue, crimson and corn-colored tarletons; chene, check and brocade poplins; pink, crimson, white, blue and green florences; polka, chene and brocade bonnet ribbons; belts; chene scarfs and neck ribbons; black silk lace; French-worked and Saratoga collars; lace capes; wrought sleeves; wristletts and elastic cuffs; mourning sleeve cuffs and collars; chantilla; Canton-crape, and other shawls; a superior article of Alexander's white, black and col'd kid gloves; twisted silk and long-armed mitts; embroidered chemisettes; muslin, bioad, Swiss, wove and thread edgings.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.—Bl'k, b'wn, forest-green, blue, and olive Cloths; black and colored Drab d'Etes; French doe skin and summer Cassimeres; white and checked Linens; Italian cloth and cashmeret, for summer coats; satin, silk and Marseilles vesting; gentlemen's cravats and scarfs, a new and beautiful article.

A large assortment of fashionable BONNETS, worth from 50 cts. to $8.

Misses' and boys' fashionable summer Hats and Bonnets in great variety. Panama, double and single brim Leghorn and palm-leaf HATS; fashionable mole-skin, beaver, brush, coney, angola, and other Hats; travelling and common trunks; umbrellas and parasols, with a large stock of French calf BOOTS; ladies', gentlemens', misses' and infant's Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers.

We respectfully invite those purchasing goods in this market, to give our stock an examination.

J. M. Williams' old stand, Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayette

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf

CLOTHING.

IN addition to our former Stock, we have just received an assortment of Dress and Frock Coats, Vests, Cloaks, and Overcoats, which will be sold at our usual low prices.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 16, 1850. 50tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 87½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6mpd

EXCELSIOR.

Lerow & Blodgett's Patent Rotary Sewing Machine.

THIS Machine will perform fine stitching, at the rate of one yard per minute, either for curved or straight work, and in making any sort of a garment. For Tailors it is indeed invaluable; and for Cap Makers, Carpet Bag, Grain, and Salt Bag, and Upholstery Manufacturers, it defies competition. Also, for Gloves and Fancy Sewing. One machine will perform the work of ten girls hand labor.

Six silver medals have been awarded this machine, in the Fairs of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, and New Hampshire.

It was patented on the 2d day of October, 1849, and there are now in actual operation over two hundred of these machines, making Clothing, Caps, Bags, &c. &c.

Messrs. Wm. E. Whiting & Co., No. 124 Pearl street, N. York, in six months, and with twenty-four machines, made $60,000 worth of Caps alone!

Mr. Lerow has just returned from Europe, where (in connection with Wm. H. Cary & Co., 245 Pearl st., New York,) he has patented the Machine in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies, also in France and Belgium.

An association of gentlemen in this town having purchased the Patent Right for this State of the above named Sewing Machine, and desiring to become fully acquainted with its operations and merits, appointed one of their number, Mr. S. P. Polly, (a well known and practical machinist,) to visit New York for this purpose. After a full and careful investigation of all matters pertaining thereto, Mr. Polly reports that he has witnessed the Sewing Machines in the highest state of successful operation. He took occasion to examine various other Machines intended for this purpose, none of which will bear a comparison with Lerow & Blodgett's; and parties who had purchased another right have abandoned it and bought this.

An improved Machine, bought by Mr. P., is now in operation at the Tailoring Establishment of Mr. Chas. Barr, where it may be seen.

We guarantee this Patent to be a valid one, and this Machine to perform all that is said of it in the above notice.

We are now prepared to sell County and Town Rights of this Patent, and we respectfully invite the attention of all who wish to make money to the merits of this Sewing Machine, which tells its own story.

Orders may be addressed to S. P. POLLEY, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, N. C., January 31, 1851. 58-3m

Spring Goods, 1851.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

1200 pieces new style Calicoes.
250 " " " Gingham.
340 " Printed and Emb'd Lawns.
Brocade and other Silks.
Swiss and other Muslins.
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers.
Bobinet Lace and Edgings.
Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Tweeds and Merino Cassimere.
Bonnets, uncommonly cheap.
Bolting Cloths, Anker brand.

With many other Goods; all of which have been purchased by the package for CASH. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call before purchasing elsewhere, as good bargains may be expected this season.

March 13, 1851. 63tf

J. E. BRYAN

HAS REMOVED to Hardie's Building, on Person street, second door from Market Square, and is now receiving direct from New York, a large assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Carefully selected to suit the wants of the people of this community. His stock consists of—

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,
Ladies' Dress Goods, a variety,
25 cases Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, half Gaiters, Boots and half Boots, of a dozen different styles.
Gentlemen's finest Calf Boots, enamelled Congress Boots, &c.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing:
Coats, Coatees and Frocks, from $1½ to $12½,
Pants and Vests of every variety,
Fur, Silk, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats, of latest fashions.
Alboni, white Chip, French Hair Lace, white Crape, and other Bonnets,
Misses' Lace and assorted Crape Bonnets, &c.
Hardware, Pocket and Table Cutlery,
Trunks, Umbrellas, Baskets, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Mats, &c.
Saddles, Bridles, Whips and Collars,
Blacksmiths' Tools, Iron, Steel and Nails.

GROCERIES.

25 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee.
10 boxes cheap Tobacco,
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Brown Sugars,
Salt, Molasses, &c.
5 M medium priced Cigars,
French Brandy, Madeira and Port Wine, and Monongahela Whiskey.

To all of which he would invite the attention of buyers generally and his friends and customers particularly.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1851. 63tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS,

For 1851.

J. C. THOMSON is now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS for Gentlemen, Youths, Boys, and Infants, to-wit:—Panama, Manicaibo, Pedale and Leghorn, with a general assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of Gentlemen's Dress Hats, to-wit: Beaver, Nutria, Moleskin, Silk and Angola, of the latest styles; with an assortment of other styles usually found in this market. Also, CAPS in abundance, of different styles and prices,—all of which will be sold ☞CHEAP for CASH.☜

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered on liberal terms for the Ready Cash.

☞ Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

March 12, 1851. 63tf

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have received, in part, and by the 20th instant expect to have in Store, their entire stock of SPRING GOODS, embracing almost every variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Also, 8,000 pr. SHOES, assorted;
85 Cases Angola, Silk and Fur HATS;
190 doz. Palm Leaf, Leghorn, & Panama Hats;
Straw and Florence Bonnets, a large stock;
Umbrellas & Parasols; Buttons, Combs, etc., etc.
Sheetings and Yarns always on hand, at lowest Factory prices.

Purchasers are respectfully solicited to call and examine.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 11, 1851. 62-8w

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

ROBT. MITCHELL,

Arey's Row, Gillespie street,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND:

Prime Bacon,
Whiskey, Brandy, and Rum,
Sugar, Coffee,
Flour, Meal, Corn,
Tobacco, Candles,
Molasses, Salt,
Castor Oil,
Painted Water Pails,
Nails, Hollow-Ware,
Prime and Mess Pork,
Prime and Mess Beef,
Salted Fish of various kinds: Winter Shad, Herrings, Mullets, &c.

These are all Cash articles, and can only be had from me for THE CASH; and they will consequently be sold at very low Cash prices.

☞ Fresh Butter and Eggs generally on hand, and other Family articles.

R. MITCHELL.

March 8, 1851. 62-3m

Look out for a Rush!

WE respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public to our STOCK, where may be found a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Shirting, Calico, &c.; also a prime lot of Hats & Caps.

P. Davis's Pain-Killer, and various other articles.

All in want of Goods at a low price, are requested to give us a call.

The highest market prices paid for Country Produce.

☞ One door below Cook & Taylor's, Hay st.

J. SMITH & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

ON CONSIGNMENT,

NEWARK CIDER, Buckwheat Flour, Prime Butter, Family Soap, Candles, Raisins, 50 Boxes Cheese—cheap for cash.

Also, on my own account, 50 Hhds. prime new crop Molasses, and 500 sacks Salt.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 3, 1851. 57-tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

Spring Goods---1851.

H. BRANSON & SON are now receiving and offer for sale—

50 bags Coffee; 10 bbls. Granulated Sugar; 1 box Loaf Sugar; 20 bbls. Refined Sugar; 5 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugar; 25 hhds. Molasses; 500 sacks Salt; 100 bags Table Salt; 2500 lbs. Cheese; 3 tons Swedes Iron, assorted; 75 kegs Nails; Blister, German and Cast Steel; Breast, Trace and Log Chains; Long and short handle Fry Pans; Long and short handle Spades; Shovels and Manure Forks; Mineral Knob Locks and Latches; Stock and Pad Locks; Door and Window Latches and Fasteners; Coat and Cloak Hooks; 1000 lbs. Hooks and Hinges, assorted; Butt Hinges and Screws; Curry Combs; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Claw and Shoe Hammers; Hatchets, all sizes; Augurs and Chisels; 20 dozen Steel Hoes; all sizes; 16 dozen Turpentine, Timber and Chopping Axes. Also, the largest assortment of Knives and Forks and Pocket Knives that we ever offered.

A general assortment of Hollow-Ware; Blacksmith Tools, in sets; 2000 pairs Shoes, various kinds.

Yellow and variegated Soap, Harrison's Ink, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Starch, Ground Pepper and Ginger, Imperial, Hyson and Black Tea, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Scythe and Grass Blades, Sole Leather, Glass and Putty, Painted Pails, Brooms, Manilla and Cotton Rope. Also, a general assortment of CROCKERY.

75 bbls. Superfine and Cross Flour, in store.

Expected by next Boat,

25 bbls. "Howard Street" Flour,
25 do pure "Genessee Family" ditto,

And a great many other goods too tedious to mention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Feb'y 24, 1851. 60-6w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

PAINTS.

4000 LBS. Pure and No. 1 WHITE LEAD, in Oil,
Imperial and Paris Green,
Spanish Brown, Spanish Whiting,
Winter Green, Chrome Yellow,
Litharge and other varieties of Paints.

In Store and for sale by

COOK & JOHNSON.

March 10, 1851. 62tf

1851.

Spring Importations of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE.

RIELY & PENDLETON,

277 *Baltimore Street, Baltimore,*

HAVE received by recent arrivals of Steamers and Packets, a large and general variety of **FRESH SPRING GOODS,** and take this method of respectfully inviting their friends, and Merchants generally from the South and West, visiting the city, to call and examine their extensive assortment, which is complete in every department, and which they are enabled to offer for sale on the most favorable terms.

Orders promptly executed with care.

Their Stock partly consists as follows:—

DRESS GOODS.

Silk Stripe Jagellos, a new and beautiful article.
Silk Stripe Sylvanians, do do do.
Silk Barege de Laines.
Wool Barege de Laines.
9-8 French Lapet Embroidered Muslin Lawns, neat styles.
Organdy, Fancy and Mourning Lawns, medium and fine qualities.
Foulard Canton Silks, new designs.
Printed and Embroidered Muslins, newest styles.
Canton Cloths; Cotton and Silk Warp, for mourning.
Linen and Silk Glace Lustres.
Plain and Striped Chambry Ginghams.
Heavy Earlston Ginghams, new patterns.
French and Scotch Plaid, new patterns.
Mousseline de Laines, plain and printed.
Colored and White Spotted Swiss Muslin.
English Mourning and Fancy Prints.
Hoyle's Purple and Fancy Prints.
American Prints, in great variety.
Turkey Red Chintz, 3-4 and 4-4 plain & printed.
Alpacas, Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
4-4 Cotton Embossed, white and col'd Moreens, a new article for Ladies' Skirts.
French and English Paper Cambrics.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

CLOTHS.—Biolley, Nicolai, and other manufactures, black and fancy colors.
CASSIMERES.—French, English and American Black and Fancy, latest styles.
Italian Cloths and Cashmeretts; Silk and Cotton Warp, in black and colors.
Silk Striped Ribbed Coating, a new article.
Monterey Cords, black and colored.
Gambrooms, plain and plaid, linen and woollen.
Gambrooms, a new article of heavy Cotton Plaids White and Brown Linen Drills.
Fancy Mixed and Plaid Drills.
Farmers' Extra Heavy Drills.
3-4 and 6-4 Black and Colored Queen's Cloth.
3-4 and 6-4 Plain and Figured Drap D'Ete, bl'k and colored.
2-4 and 6-4 Woollen Tweeds, plain and fancy mixed:
Merinos Cassimeres, all colors.
Summer Cloths, black & col'd, plain & twilled.
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans, a general assortm't.

LINEN GOODS.

4-4 Irish Linens, in whole or half pieces, all qualities, consisting of Grey's, Richardson's, and other makes.
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 Irish, Barnsly, and Scotch Linen Sheetings, of the best makes.
3-4 and 4-4 Bird's Eye Diaper, Huchaback Towelling, &c.
5-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diaper, Damask and Double Damask Table Cloths, all qualities and sizes; also in the piece.
Bleached Linen Dowlas.
Brown, White and Black Hollands.
Bleached and Brown Canvass Paddings & Ducks.

DOMESTICS.

Brown Sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 10-4.
Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, all widths.
Cotton Osnaburgs, 3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 twilled and plain.
Ticks—Amoskeag, Methuen, Hamilton, Eagle, Bristol, &c.
Brown, Bleached and Blue Drills.
Penitentiary Plaids and Stripes.
Oliver's and Dickey's Plaids and Stripes.
Apron and Shirting Checks.
Hickory Twilled and Plain Shirting Stripes.
Cotton Pantaloons Stuffs, a large assortment.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Silk Bandannas.
Silk Pongees.
Silk Choppas.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Cotton Flag do.
Madras do.

WHITE GOODS.

Cambrics, Jaconets, Bishop's Lawn.
Check Muslins.
Stripe Muslins.
Book Muslins.
Embroidered Window Curtains, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sewing Silk.
Spool Cotton.
Patent Thread.
Skein Cotton.
Gum Suspenders, &c.

RIELY & PENDLETON.

Feb'y 12, 1851. 59-2m

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls. fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

JUST RECEIVED.

30 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE.
2 hhds. Cuba Sugar.
10 bbls. Crushed and Refined Sugar.
15 bbls. and half-bbls. Butter Crackers.
6 boxes Collins & Co's *Hartford* Axes.
20 boxes Steam Refined Candy.

With a variety of other Goods to complete our assortment.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb'y 10, 1851. 58tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,

10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,

Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

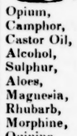
THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.



SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price.

S. J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

Encourage the Home Department.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to their friends and the fashionable public generally, that they have just received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Gentlemen's Clothing, and would tender their thanks for past patronage, and solicit a continuation from all who may want to have just the thing in the way of a good fitting coat, pants, or vest. No pains will be spared in giving entire satisfaction to all those who may favor them with their patronage. Their prices low for cash or note.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,

West end Hotel Building, Hay street.

March 15, 1851. 63-3mo

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

Encourage Southern Mechanics.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

Carriage Making Business,

at the old stand, formerly occupied by Simpson & McLauchlin, (one door below A. A. McKethan's,) where they are now prepared to manufacture to order all kinds of RIDING VEHICLES, from a Sulkey or Buggy, to a nine passenger Coach, which, for style and durability, shall not be surpassed by any establishment in the place.

They hope by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all who may favor them with a call, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and LOWER than any other establishment in the place.

THOMAS V. WHITE.
JUNIUS B. RABOTEAU.

Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1851. 59-tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

MERCHANTS' LINE.

THIS LINE OF BOATS is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continue to offer many facilities to the shipping public.

Persons patronising this Line, may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with dispatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

A. W. STEEL, President.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Agent at Fayetteville.

Feb. 15, 1851. 59-tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF

Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

NOTICE.

THE Steamer Chatham will leave this place every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M., (instead of 9 o'clock as at present,) commencing at 7 o'clock Monday 10th inst. Time of leaving Wilmington, every Tuesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, March 3.

Cannon's Line of Baltimore Packets.

THE subscriber intends running a Regular Weekly Line of Packets between Wilmington and Baltimore, consisting of six A 1 fast sailing Schooners,

Corinthian, *Susan Cannon,*
Virginia Griffith, *Palestine,*
Gazelle, *Geo. W. Robinson.*

Persons purchasing goods in Baltimore and wishing them forwarded without delay, will please direct them shipped by this Line.

JOHN W. CANNON, Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

J. & D. McRAE, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 25, 1851. 57-3m

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Great Mail Line

FROM PETERSBURG TO BALTIMORE,

Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, & Washington.

HOUR of departure from Petersburg, daily, at 5 o'clock A. M.

Fare through to Baltimore, $7 50. Second class passengers, $5 50.

Fare through to Washington, $6 50. Second class passengers, $4 50.

N. B. For the information of the public, it is deemed proper to state that there are now three daily lines from Washington to Philadelphia; the first leaving Washington at 6 A. M., reaches Philadelphia by 3 o'clock P. M.; the second leaving Washington at 9 A. M., reaches Philadelphia at 6 P. M.; and the last, (being the great mail line above described,) which leaves Washington at 5 P. M. and Baltimore at 9 P. M., arrives at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and in time for the early morning line, which reaches New York on the following morning. The traveller, therefore, under these arrangements, has the advantage of being in Philadelphia in 20 hours from the time of his leaving Petersburg; or, if he desires, may remain in Washington during the afternoon and night of his arrival, and be in Philadelphia next day to dinner, or may transact business in Washington until 9 A. M. next day, and yet arrive in Philadelphia at an early hour in the evening.

THOS. DODAMEAD,
Sup't R. & P. R. R.

Office Rich'd & Petersburg R. R. Co., 57-9w
January 24, 1851.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in July 1849, his man MASSA. He is about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; has a large mouth, with thick lips, and shews large fine teeth when he laughs. His head is unusually small, with a low forehead. He has relations at Mr. John Smith's, in Bladen county, and has been in that neighborhood for a year past.

The Sheriff of Marlborough is authorized to pay the above reward upon delivery of the man in that Jail.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Feb. 15, 1851. 61-17wpd

$50 REWARD.—

I will give Fifty Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the villains who broke into my Blacksmith Shop on Monday night the 3d inst., and cut open and thereby destroyed the Smith's bellows.

The scoundrels wore narrow and high-heeled boots or shoes, I suppose, from the tracks made.

J. S. DUNN.

March 4, 1851. 61tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs., of yellow complexion, speaks very slow when spoken to.

Said Negroes were raised by Elizabeth Murphy of Cumberland county, in whose vicinity they are supposed to be lurking.

I will give the above reward for their apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get them, or $25 for either; and an additional reward will be given for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes.

R. F. MURPHY.

Jan'y 24, 1851. 56tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.

Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Sept. 10,